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Japan

ROK Concern Over Defense Policy 'Unfortunate'

OW2910093591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Japan considers it "unfortunate" South Korea has expressed increasing concern Japanese defense policy is moving step-by-step toward an "offensive" capability, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe was referring to a passage contained in the South Korean National Defense Ministry's new annual report for 1991-1992, released Monday.

The document also reportedly indicates worry over "expanded interpretations" of Japan's defense-only military doctrine.

"It's rather unfortunate that a statement of this kind has been inserted (into the report)," Watanabe said at a news briefing.

He said it is not yet known "against what background" the statements were made.

Seoul has been voicing fears over Japan's efforts to have the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations and calls in some political quarters for a revision of Japan's "peace constitution."

Watanabe said Tokyo will continue trying to assure Seoul of its peaceful intentions.

"We have been firmly holding to and maintaining the U.S.-Japan security arrangements and have been making efforts to improve upon and develop our defense capability within a certain limit," the spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry sources said Japan will have a chance to reiterate its peaceful intentions at a November 1-2 meeting in Seoul of policy planning officials from Japan, South Korea, and the United States.

DPRK Asked To Postpone Normalization Talks

OW2810234591 Tokyo KYODO in English 2333 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Japan asked North Korea Monday to postpone a fifth round of normalization talks slated for early November until mid-November citing the expected cabinet change in Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Sakutaro Tanino, chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau made the request to Chon Ryong-bok [name as reveived], a senior official of the North Korean Foreign Ministry at a meeting in Tokyo Monday night.

Chon told Tanino that he will convey Japan's request to Pyongyang's delegation to the normalization talks on his return to the country.

Chon is visiting Tokyo at the invitation of a Foreign Ministry affiliated organization, the Japan Institute of International Affairs, the officials said. Chon is scheduled to return home on Wednesday.

Kiichi Miyazawa, who was elected as the president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Sunday, is expected to form a new cabinet after he is designated as the new prime minister by the Diet on November 5.

Japan and North Korea held a fourth round of normalization talks in Beijing for four days between late August and early September. Both sides agreed to meet for a fifth round of negotiations in Beijing in early November.

Civic Group Begins DPRK Cruise Visit

OW2610192591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Niigata, Oct. 26 KYODO—About 200 Japanese citizens left Niigata port on the Sea of Japan Saturday for Wonsan, North Korea, aboard a North Korean ship for an eight-day goodwill cruise to the communist country.

The organizer of the tour, the Tokyo-based civic group "Peace Boat" said the Japanese plan to visit Pyongyang and the demilitarized truce village of Panmunjom between North and South Korea.

While Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea at present the two countries are scheduled to hold a fifth round of normalization talks in mid-November.

The citizens' group is also planning meetings with Korean students studying Japanese within the foreign studies department of Pyongyang University of foreign studies and with the athletes of a unified Korean table tennis team, they added.

The group chartered the North Korean-registered 8,500-ton passenger ship "Samjiyon" for the cruise.

Last month, the civic group also organized the first visa-free tour for Japanese to the contentious Soviet-held Kuril Islands off Hokkaido which Japan also claims.

In a separate incident a chartered passenger plane of 140 tourists left Niigata Airport Wednesday for Pyongyang in the first commercial flight between Japan and North Korea.

Cabinet Approves Visa-Free Visits to Territories

OW2910011291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union are prepared to implement a visa-free visit program for specified groups between Japan and four

Soviet-held islands claimed by Tokyo, chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Tuesday.

Sakamoto told reporters after the scheme was approved at a cabinet meeting that participants on the Japanese side will include former residents of the islands, which were seized by the Red Army during the closing days of World War II, as well as members of irridentist groups and the press.

While the participants will not be required to carry visas or passports, they will have to apply through official channels for issuance of special identity cards.

An accord on the scheme, based on a proposal made by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to Japan last April, was reached earlier this month in Moscow by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Soviet counterpart Boris Pankin.

Foreign Ministry officials said they hope the exchanges will promote understanding between the two sides and facilitate the return of the four islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group, which lie northeast of Hokkaido.

But they are worried about the deteriorating atmosphere on the four islands, as many residents and local government officials are now voicing strong opposition to the possible transfer of their land to Japanese sovereignty.

Officials said they are unsure if the first group of Japanese waiting to travel to the islands will be able to do so within the year as originally anticipated.

The Soviet side has reportedly sent word to the Foreign Ministry that it will be not be possible to accomodate the first group within the year, though consultations are continuing.

The first batch of Soviet residents of the islands are likely to visit Japan sometime next year, officials said.

Officials said the Soviets will most likely restrict their travels to Hokkaido, though they would be allowed to go to other parts of Japan.

Sakamoto stressed that the arrangement is "exceptional" and only "transitional."

Japan has been opposed to its nationals visiting the islands using Soviet visas because such visits were viewed as implying recognition that they were Soviet territory.

EC-Japanese Officials Discuss Development Aid

OW2510143591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1406 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Dialogue between developed and developing countries is critical to development aid policy, leaders of a European Community (EC) delegation told Japanese officials Friday.

At a briefing of the first Japan-EC consultations on development aid, Dieter Frisch, director general for development in the EC Commission, explained the commission's development aid policy—"the key word is dialogue and the next step is mutual commitment."

Juan Prat, the commission's director general for North-South relations, said "through dialogue, we define what to do with (the recipient nations) and how to help them."

The consultations, held Thursday and Friday, followed the visit of commission president Jacques Delors to Japan in May and the EC-Japan joint declaration on July 18, which identified development policy as a field in which bilateral cooperation should be strengthened, delegation officials said.

The wide-ranging talks covered such policy issues as human rights and democracy, environment and sustainable development, and emergency and humanitarian assistance, the officials said.

The Japanese side at the consultations was headed by Takao Kawakami, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau.

Briefing the group, Frisch expressed his hope to continue such consultations on policy matters "on a pragmatic basis."

Through exchanging information, Japan can learn from the EC's experiences in Africa, while the Europeans can learn from Japan about development assistance activities in Asia, Frisch said.

Speaking of a geographic approach on development aid, Frisch noted that the EC is now focusing on Africa but also diversifying activities to other regions, including Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Asked about efforts to cut military spending in developing countries, Frisch said this is a new issue to be looked at more closely but that it is too early to introduce any formula to cut or assess such spending, adding it should be judged country-by-country.

As for future consultations, he said a general policy stocktaking will take place once a year in principle, with intensifying contact to exchange information and operational meetings as required.

The EC delegation also met with officials of the Economic Planning Agency, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Export-Import Bank of Japan, and the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the delegation officials said.

Two-Day Talks With EC Commisison Conclude

OW2910113091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Japan's impenetrable market, not its yawning current account surplus, is creating frustration for the European Community (EC), EC officials were quoted Tuesday as saying.

The remarks came in the latest round of economic talks between Japan's Economic Planning Agency and the EC Commission, which ended two-day talks here Tuesday.

The European team, headed by Heinrich Matthes, deputy director general of the commission's economic and financial affairs bureau, said Japan's resurging current account surplus is beneficial, rather than problematic, for a world faced with a shortage of capital.

Instead, the Europeans said, the problem lies in the lack of access to the Japanese market for foreign competitors, according to Mitsuru Taniuchi, director of the agency's international economic affairs division, who briefed reporters.

Japan's current account imbalance with the 12-nation trading bloc has been rising steadily for months, as Japanese imports of paintings and other luxury goods from the region shrank due to the collapse of the economic "bubble," inflated by high prices of land and stock.

The bilateral current account gap for August came to 1,783 million dollars in Japan's favor, a 60.05 percent surge from a year earlier, bringing the Japanese surplus for the first eight months of the year to 18,026 million dollars.

Taniuchi also said the two sides agreed that the Soviet Union needs to launch a convincing economic reform program before it expects financial assistance from Western governments.

But they agreed humanitarian and technological aid should be extended regardless of whether Soviet reform is set in motion, he said.

The EC officials also reportedly projected the European economy will enjoy a relatively high average growth rate of 3 to 3.5 percent over the next 10 years, as opposed to 1 to 2 percent expansion in the 1980s.

They said the catalyst for the robust growth is the upcoming EC integration in 1992 and the creation in 1993 of an even vaster common market, to include the seven-nation European Free Trade Association, Taniuchi said.

Government Pledges First Yen Credit To Mongolia

OW2910095091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Japan has pledged up to 4,836.3 million yen in its first yen credit to Mongolia to help the country import necessary goods, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said the low-interest, untied loan is part of a 35 million dollar aid package agreed on at a meeting of Mongolia's creditors held in Tokyo in early September.

The loan is repayable over 30 years, including a 10-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of 1 percent, the ministry said.

Ministry To Approve Brunei's Chartered Flights

OW2810145691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 28 KYODO—The Transport Ministry on Tuesday will authorize Royal Brunei Airlines to operate two commercial chartered flights between Brunei and Nagoya, ministry sources said Monday.

There is no regular air service between Japan and Brunei. These will be the first commercial chartered flights between the two countries.

Chartered flights will be conducted on November 1 and 5, using Boeing 757-200 aircraft, with a seating capacity of 148.

A Brunei oil refining and sales firm and Kinki Nippon Tourist Co. will be the charterers.

Miyazawa Comments on U.S., Soviet Ties

OW281015҆191 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1204 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Interview with Liberal Democratic Party President-Elect Kiichi Miyazawa by newscasters Tadashi Sonoda and Miyuki Morita; Miyazawa at an unidentifed location, the reporters in the NHK studio conducting the interview via satellite relay; from "NHK News 21" program—live]

[Text] [Sonoda] Mr. Miyazawa, you must have spent a busy day today after being newly elected president. Have you gained an actual feeling that you are the president now?

[Miyazawa] As you know, I made courtesy calls all morning and I was interviewed by news media all afternoon. So, I have not had any time to think about anything yet.

[Sonoda] Is that right?

[Miyazawa] Yes.

[Morita] You were busy, but what sort of conversation did you have with your wife who has been supporting you through your long political career?

[Miyazawa, laughing] Since yesterday evening she and I have barely passed each other.

[Morita, laughing] Is that right? Do you mean you have not exchanged words with her at all?

[Miyazawa] Well, yes. I have not exchanged any substantial conversation with her yet.

[Morita, laughing] Mr. Miyazawa, you have played an important role in post-war diplomacy as well as at each juncture of the economic policy. Now, you will be steering Japan as the skipper. What do you think Japan's position in the world will be like in the future?

[Miyazawa] The world is undergoing great convulsions and Japan has become an economic giant for the first time since the war, assuming heavy international responsibilities. I think both of these elements are occurring for the first time. Under these circumstances we should not become passive, but we should think, together with the people, how to actively cope with the situation.

[Sonoda] This is also related to the subject you mentioned just now—U.S. President Bush is scheduled to visit Japan in late November.

[Miyazawa] Yes.

[Sonoda] It is a general impression that, in Japan-U.S. relations, Japan has been merely complying with demands put forth by the United States. What policy do you have in mind for Japanese-U.S. relations in the future?

[Miyazawa] Mr. Bush comes here toward the end of next month, which happens to be the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. The significance of looking back upon the past 50 years lies in looking ahead to the next 50 years. Therefore, I plan to make it an opportunity for our two countries, which share the same values, to declare to the world in—should I call it a Tokyo manifesto?—that we will further deepen friendship during the next 50 years and consider how to contribute to world peace together.

[Morita] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, there is fear of an emotional conflict. How are you going to promote mutual understanding between Japan and the United States in practical and concrete terms?

[Miyazawa] The most important thing is that Japan and the United States share the same values. Since this is an infallible fact, it will be important to hold frank discussions freely, draw a conclusion, and then jointly carry it out. This was impossible with the old Soviet Union. However, I think that this characterizes the Japanese-U.S. relationship; therefore, I think that Japan-U.S. relations make it possible to speak frankly with each other. I think this is the basic thing.

[Morita] How are you going to promote relations with the other superpower, the Soviet Union, which is currently undergoing rapid changes?

[Miyazawa] In broad terms I think that the Soviet Union is about to make efforts to head toward a market economy. It intends to stop being a country jeopardizing world peace. This is desirable for us as well as for the world. Therefore, I think we will have to help them—should I call them the Soviets or Russians?—for a long period of time and contribute a large amount of money. On the other hand, there is the pending territorial issue. They should naturally accept our aid, based on good will and friendship, with grace, and conclude a peace treaty. I expect that they will do so.

[Sonoda] Mr. Miyazawa, turning to our relations with the Asian countries, President Bush will be visiting the ROK and Singapore after visiting Japan next month, thus attaching importance to Asia. How do you intend to build up relations with the Asian countries, which are often called the region with the greatest potential in the world?

[Miyazawa] I toured there sometime ago and was surprised to see how the region has developed economically. If things go on like this, 10 Asian countries including Japan are expected to surpass the U.S.-Canada-Mexico free trade zone by around year 2010 in terms of economic power. They are also expected to surpass Europe at about the same time. Therefore, the region has a very bright future. What is most important for Japan is that this region should be made an open region at all times. I think Japan should join the efforts to keep Asia as an open region where anyone from anywhere around the world can come and earn money if he does business there.

[Morita] Mr. Miyazawa, I would like to ask you a question about your position on domestic affairs. While Japan has long been called an economic superpower, we cannot actually feel the wealth of the nation in our daily life. How will you cope with this situation?

[Miyazawa] I think that we have two different problems in connection with your question. First, there is a joke in the international community that, we are working very hard in exporting business to make more and more profits, but we are still living in rabbit cages. We should improve the rabbit-cage life, extend sewer systems to avoid serious damages by typhoons, and construct parks. There are so many things to do in both the urban and rural areas. One of the two biggest problems is a fact that the nation is uncomfortable for the people because its social capital has yet to be improved.

Another problem lies in the administration system. We used to be obsessed with economic growth policies to build up our nation as a strong exporting country. This is no longer our goal. However, the administrative branch has long been hammering out production-oriented policies. We should change our administrative principles to attach much importance to consumers, or to individual investors in connection with recent problem of the so-called bubble economy. We can theoretically understand that idea, but it is difficult to actually change long-standing practices. Therefore, politics should take the initiative in the issue. I believe that it is important to cope with the two problems and to improve the nation so that the people can realize the nation's wealth.

[Morita] Do you think that it is possible to change the long-standing practices?

[Miyazawa] It will be very difficult if we leave the problem to the administrative branch. We recently learned this when the securities houses offered unfair compensations. I think that the political circles should initiate action on the issue.

[Morita] Please let me ask about the political scene. Regarding a reshuffle of the top party leadership, there is a speculation that the three top positions will be occupied by those from the Takeshita, Miyazawa and Watanabe factions. How do you actually intend to reshuffle the party leadership?

[Miyazawa] In fact, I have not yet officially been inaugurated as the party president and I have been out of the office today. To be frank, I do not really know what is going on right now. My basic stance at the present—what I have to keep in my mind—is to make the most of the power of the party as a whole.

[Sonoda] Let me ask a direct question. It is said that Mr. Michio Watanabe, who won the second position in the presidential election, is likely to be appointed as the deputy prime minister and concurently the foreign minister. What is your comment on that?

[Miyazawa] I watched your report here in my office a little while ago, and thought: Is that so?

[Sonoda] Thank you very much joining us tonight.

Miyazawa Assumes Office of LDP President

OW2910022791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, president-elect of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officially assumed the post of party president at an extraordinary party convention Tuesday.

Although the term of incumbent LDP President Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu does not expire until Wednesday, Kaifu asked the convention, at the Hibiya Kokaido Hall in central Tokyo, to immediately confer the party presidency on Miyazawa, two days earlier than usual under party regulations.

The convention approved Kaifu's request and Miyazawa immediately replaced Kaifu as LDP president.

Takashi Hasegawa, chairman of the LDP Research Commission on Fundamental Policies for Party Administration, asked the convention to move up the date of the next party presidential election by one month. The request was approved, thus fixing the term of the new president until September 30, 1993.

Seisuke Okuno, chairman of the party's election administration committee, reported the results of the presidential election to the convention.

Miyazawa won a comfortable victory in the Sunday's party presidential election, garnering 285 of the 492 valid votes cast.

Former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe ranked second with 120 votes, while former Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka won 87 ballots.

On being confirmed as party president, Miyazawa said, "I am determined to do my best in fulfilling my duty."

The 72-year-old Miyazawa lauded the achievements of his predecessor Kaifu and also called for a unified party structure to tackle pending political issues.

Miyazawa said a planned House of Councillor's election slated next year will serve as a test for predicting the party's future. He pledged to do everything in his power in the election campaign to improve the party's standing.

Kaifu in a parting address asked Miyazawa to realize political reforms through strong leadership.

The party convention adopted a declaration and a resolution calling for Japan to play an active role in United Nations peacekeeping operations, realization of political reforms, all-out efforts for the return of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, and efforts to draft an "independent" constitution.

Faces Rivalry Over Appointments

OW2910114191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, new president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), faced intraparty rivalry Tuesday over LDP executive posts.

The No. 1 faction of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita decided to exclude members of presidential candidate Hiroshi Mitsuzuka's faction from the top three party posts, instead sharing them between the Takeshita, Miyazawa, and Michio Watanabe factions.

Miyazawa has picked Tamisuke Watanuki as secretary general, the party's No. 2 post, and Koko Sato as chairman of the Executive Council, the party's decision-making body, LDP sources said.

Watanuki belongs to the Takeshita faction, the support of which was instrumental in bringing Miyazawa to power.

Sato, who was convicted of bribery in the so-called Lockheed scandal five years ago, is a close aide to former

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and a senior member of the No. 4 faction led by Watanabe, runner-up in the presidential election.

Miyazawa plans to nominate Yoshiro Hayashi as chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council. Hayashi, a bureaucrat-turned politician, is a member of the Miyazawa faction.

Miyazawa, 72, who won a comfortable majority in Sunday's party presidential race over Watanabe and Mitsuzuka, was formally confirmed as LDP president at an extraordinary party convention earlier in the day.

Mitsuzuka called on Takeshita faction leader Shin Kanemaru and Miyazawa to select a member of his own faction for a party executive post.

Kanemaru, who played a kingmaker's role in the election, was reportedly displeased with internal conflicts within the Mitsuzuka faction. That faction expelled Mutsuki Kato, incumbent chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, because of his revolt against Mitsuzuka in the party presidential race.

Kanemaru reportedly told Mitsuzuka that only Miyazawa has the authority to appoint party executives. Miyazawa told Mitsuzuka he will reply after careful consideration.

Watanuki, a former construction minister, is replacing Keizo Obuchi, one of Takeshita's top aides.

Sato, who was convicted for bribery in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal, is replacing Takeo Nishioka.

Sato accepted his conviction in July 1986 when he dropped an appeal to the Supreme Court against a lower court decision. Two months earlier, the Tokyo high court upheld a Tokyo district court decision which found Sato guilty and gave him a suspended two-year prison sentence.

At the party convention, Miyazawa lauded the achievements of his predecessor Toshiki Kaifu and called for a unified party structure to tackle pending political issues.

Miyazawa said the House of Councillors' election next year will serve as a test for predicting the party's future.

In a parting address, Kaifu asked Miyazawa to realize political reforms through strong leadership.

Kaifu's term of office as LDP president was due to expire Wednesday. But Kaifu asked the convention, at the Hibiya Kokaido Hall in central Tokyo, to immediately confer the party presidency on Miyazawa, two days earlier than usual under party regulations.

The convention approved Kaifu's request and Miyazawa immediately replaced him as LDP president.

In Sunday's election Miyazawa garnered 285 of the 492 valid votes cast, while Watanabe ranked second with 120 votes, and Mitsuzuka got 87 ballots.

Miyazawa is due to be named as prime minister at an extraordinary Diet session November 5 and will form his cabinet later in the day.

Central Bank Governor Reiterates Price Stability

OW2910025991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said on Tuesday the central bank will continue to view price stability as its top monetary policy priority, while also keeping tabs on economic and financial conditions.

Speaking at a meeting of BOJ branch heads, Mieno said there is little risk that the Japanese economy will take a sharp downturn in the near future, according to a BOJ official.

Mieno also said the bank is ready to take suitable steps at the appropriate time as conditions require, the official said.

Mieno's remarks came amid growing speculation that the BOJ will cut the benchmark official discount rate in November.

Mieno reiterated the policy stance the BOJ has held since it last lowered the key lending rate, on July 1, by 0.5 percentage point to an annual 5.5 percent.

He said the domestic economy remains on a firm footing although its growth is slowing down gradually.

Both capital and consumer spending, two principal driving forces for the economy, remain brisk, securing continued growth of the economy, he reportedly argued.

On the issue of Japan's growing external surplus, Mieno said the trend is attributable to a considerable extent to such special or temporary factors as falling crude oil prices and declines in imports of gold, art, and luxury cars.

Mieno also said he will try to raise interest in the problem of massive shifts of funds to postal savings, the official said.

A large quantity of money has been flowing out of commercial banks' deposits to higher-yielding postal savings, thereby slowing the growth of the money supply.

Council Resumes Debate on Securities Industry

OW2910031891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—A government advisory body on Tuesday resumed discussions on ways of preventing a repeat of the recent scandals in the securities industry.

Officials said the debate within the Finance Ministry's Securities and Exchange Council is expected to focus on the proposed deregulation of brokerage fees and encouragement of intraindustry competition.

Diet debate in August and September showed that major brokerages had compensated selected clients for investment losses by using revenues from fixed brokerage fees.

The council elected Ichiro Kato, president of the Seijo Gakuen schools in Tokyo and former president of University of Tokyo, as chairman as it resumed discussions for the first time in four months.

At the same time, securities industry officials and retired Finance Ministry officials on the council were replaced by academics, following allegations that "collusion" between the industry and the ministry had led to the scandals.

The government's ad hoc commission on administrative reform earlier called for increased competition in the industry and deregulation of the brokerage fees, charging that the government overprotected the industry.

The officials said the finance ministry will ask the securities and exchange council to submit a report on its conclusions by the end of December and incorporate the conclusions in a bill for revising the securities and exchange law to be submitted to the Diet next year.

Securities Industry Drafts Trading Regulations

OW2910095291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—The securities industry has drafted self-imposed rules to eliminate unfair practices such as loss compensation for select clients, officials said Tuesday.

The regulations worked out by the Japan Securities Dealers' Association include a definition of loss compensation by brokerage houses and penalties against violators, the officials said.

The draft culminates a month-long study on measures to prevent a recurrence of the scandals that followed disclosures that the "Big Four" and other securities companies compensated favored clients for their investment losses over the last four years.

Under the draft regulations, the officials said, the number of new shares allotted to investors by brokerages will be limited to about 10,000 to 30,000 shares per investor.

The allocation ceiling for convertible bonds will likely be set at 30 million yen per investor, but a final figure has yet to be decided, the officials said.

In a move to make over-the-counter bond trading more open, the association will expand from 30 to 100 the number of issues it includes in a list of daily standard quotations, the officials said.

They said trading at prices within five percent above or below the standard quotations will be regarded as normal.

Foreign currency-denominated warrants will be traded over the counter through Japan Bond Trading Co., known as the brokers' broker, the officials said.

Brokerage officials engaged in improper practices will be expelled from the industry for five years, they said.

The officials said the association plans to complete the regulations by the end of November in consultation with the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the government's finance and justice ministries.

Agency Ready To Reform Atomic Energy Institute

OW2610043991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—The Science and Technology Agency plans to restructure the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute to step up research activities in new scientific fields, agency officials said Saturday.

According to the agency's plan, dubbed "Atom Renaissance," a basic research center will be established at the institute's Tokai laboratory, Ibaraki Prefecture, north of Tokyo.

The reform program is aimed at utilizing broad research achievements on atomic energy, researchers, and facilities at the institute to make more global contributions in the scientific and technological sector.

Japanese and foreign researchers will be invited to join the new center to launch intensive studies next spring in seven fields, including development of environmental protection measures, electronic lasers, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology.

The institute, set up in 1956 as a semigovernmental organization, has been playing a pivotal role in studying and developing nuclear energy in Japan.

The institute succeeded in developing Japan's first nuclear reactor for research purposes. It has also promoted studies on safety measures of nuclear facilities.

Fast Breeder Reactor Conference Opens in Kyoto

OW2810045891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Kyoto, Oct. 28 KYODO—An international conference on the development of fast breeder reactors and technology for recycling nuclear fuel opened Monday at the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

The four-day conference brings together about 620 participants, including experts from 11 overseas countries.

It is the fifth such conference since the first in London in 1974.

In opening remarks to delegates, Kansai Electric Power Co. Vice President Kozo Iida said fast breeder reactors must be positioned as the main source of nuclear power in the future.

Fast breeder reactors are a new type of reactor capable of turning spent uranium from nuclear fuel into usable plutonium while producing electricity.

Japan's "Monju" fast breeder reactor began experimental operation in Fukui Prefecture on the Japan Sea coast in May.

The development of fast breeder reactors faces considerable opposition since in many western countries they have proved expensive to run and are criticized as a security risk because of the presence of plutonium, which can be used in making nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

Annual White Paper on Nuclear Power Released

OW2510014591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—A radiation leak at the Mihama nuclear power plant in Fukui Prefecture in February "aroused feelings of anxiety" in the general public but did not harm the environment, the government's annual white paper on nuclear energy said Friday.

The white paper, approved by the cabinet Friday, acknowledged that nuclear power plants have the potential for danger but said safety in the industry has been assured.

The paper said public anxiety after the leak at the Kansai Electric Power Co. plant in Mihama, Fukui Prefecture, triggered the first activation of a plant's emergency core cooling system in Japan.

The anxiety showed the government will have to make efforts to win the "understanding and cooperation" of the public in its nuclear power program, the paper said.

The paper quoted a 1990 survey by the Prime Minister's Office, in which 65 percent of those questioned said nuclear power plants are necessary but 47 percent said they believed nuclear power generation is "not safe" compared with 44 percent who believe it is safe.

The paper said that in September 1991, Japan had 41 nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 32.22 gigawatts, or 26.3 percent of the nation's total power generated. A gigawatt is a unit of power equal to one billion watts.

An official of the Science and Technology Agency said at a press briefing that the government has set a target of 40 more nuclear reactors in operation by 2010.

Hideaki Tsuzuka, deputy director of the Atomic Energy Policy Research Office of the agency's Atomic Energy Bureau, said 12 new reactors are now either under construction or about to be constructed, in spite of "long and complicated procedures" required before approval can be given.

"We are not denying we are under very trying circumstances in trying to obtain in a credible manner the targets we have set," Tsuzuka said.

An antinuclear power group said widespread opposition to nuclear power has restricted the industry to a policy of increasing capacity through the addition of reactors at existing power plant sites.

"Since 1971, reactors planned for new sites have simply not been built. The 2010 target will be impossible," a group member said.

Steelmakers Downgrade Production by 7 Percent

OW2510055591 Tokyo KYODO in English 2315 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Japan's major steelmakers are scaling down crude steel production by 7 percent in the October-December quarter from a year before to 26.8 million tons, an industrial newspaper reported Friday.

The 7 percent year-on-year production decline is revised from original plans for a 4-5 percent increase, the NIPPON KOGYO SHIMBUN said.

The steelmakers includes Nippon Steel Corp., NKK Corp., and Kawasaki Steel Corp., it said.

A spell of unseasonal rainy weather this year made domestic inventories swell to a record high in September, an executive at a major steelmaker was quoted as saying.

Inventories expanded 3.6 percent in August from a year earlier to 6,839,0000 tons, the highest since April 1977, and September inventories are estimated at a record high of 7 million tons, the executive said.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry earlier predicted the country's crude steel output will decrease 4.9 percent in the fourth quarter of this year to 27.5 million tons.

Tokyo Consumer Prices Up 3.1 Percent in Oct

OW2510055291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Consumer prices in the Tokyo metropolitan area rose an estimated 3.1 percent in October from a year earlier and rose 0.9 percent from September, the Management and Coordination Agency said Friday in a preliminary report.

The consumer price index (CPI) for Tokyo, a leading indicator of nationwide inflationary trends, stood at 104.5 against the base figure of 100 for 1990.

In a year-on-year comparison, the figure increased by 0.1 percentage point from a 3.0 percent rise in September. The originally estimated 2.8 percent rise in the previous month was revised upward due to price hikes in fresh vegetables later in September, an agency official said.

The index marked a 3.5 percent rise in August, 3.4 percent in July, and 3.3 percent in June.

The official said October consumer prices increased mainly due to a jump in prices for fresh vegetables, more than compensating for lower prices in clothing and vehicle-related expenses.

He noted a long spell of rain and typhoons badly damaged the vegetable crop, especially fresh leafy vegetables, lifting their prices.

Fresh vegetable prices jumped 23.9 percent in October from the previous month and 23.1 percent from a year earlier, the report said.

Meanwhile, the core of the CPI, which excludes fresh foodstuffs, stood at 103.7 against the 1990 base figure, up 2.7 percent from a year before and up 0.1 percent from September, the report said.

"Prices remain stable," the agency official said, adding it is difficult to tell at the moment whether such conditions as the long rain, lack of sunshine, typhoons, and windstorms constitute extraordinary factor, which could be discounted.

He also said the recent fresh-vegetable price hikes may gradually subside, citing a forecast of warm winter and planned emergency vegetable imports by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The Management and Coordination Agency is ready to cooperate with the ministry in getting enough fresh vegetables onto the market before year's end, when demand for them usually grows, he said.

The seasonally adjusted CPI for Tokyo stood at 103.9, up 0.5 percent from September, while that excluding fresh foodstuffs stood at 103.6, up 0.1 percent from the previous month, according to the report.

By category, food prices rose 2.8 percent from September, with fresh vegetables and fresh fruit prices sharply increasing, the report said.

October prices for entertainment and cultural services increased 0.4 percent from the previous month partly due to a price hike for fresh flowers, while those in clothing and shoes rose 0.3 percent and those in furniture and household products edged up 0.2 percent, it said.

Categories where prices fell were health and medical treatment, by 0.1 percent, and miscellaneous, by 0.2 percent.

Costs were unchanged for housing, lighting and water supplies, transportation and telecommunications, and education.

The agency also reported the nationwide CPI for September stood at 103.4 against the 1990 base figure, up 2.7 percent from a year earlier and up 0.2 percent from August.

North Korea

Pyongyang Reporters Review Results of N-S Talks

SK2810142891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1225 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Roundtable discussion, "What Did the South Side Pursue?" by Yi Sang-hyok, TONG-IL SINBO desk chief; Kim Chong-sol, CHOLLIMA-SA desk chief; Yi Kang-hu, MINJU CHOSON reporter; and Yi Mun, commentator for Pyongyang Central Broadcasting Network; individual speakers not identified; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [First speaker] You are the reporters who covered the fourth round of North-South high-level talks held in Pyongyang. I think that through the talks you have covered, you clearly realized who truly pursued peace and peaceful reunification and who, standing in a position contrary to this, carried out acts of giving disappointment to their fellow countrymen. Today we are gathered here to talk about this.

As you know, during the just-ended talks, the two sides reached an agreement which will be adopted between the North and the South in future talks.

The fourth round of North-South high-level talks was resumed 10 months after the previous talks were suspended. Thus, the interest and expectations of our fellow countrymen for the talks were indeed great. However, contrary to this, the talks have brought only little, empty outcome.

I think that the responsibility for this deserves close inquiry.

[Second speaker] I, as a reporter who covered the talks, also felt mistreated. I believe that the South side, which adhered to an anti-peace and antireunification position during the recent talks, should be held totally responsible for this.

The South side's purpose of coming to the fourth round of talks was to harden its position in perpetuating two Koreas by taking advantage of the entry of the North and the South into the United Nations which was inevitable due to the South side's stubbornness. The South side also pursued the aim of defining talks between the North and the South, exchange of people, and all other North-South relations as relations between two countries, not the relations between the North and the South.

[First speaker] In other words, do you mean the South side came to the talks for the purpose of hardening its position in perpetuating division?

[Second speaker] Yes. You are right.

[Third speaker] I clearly sensed this while covering the talks. Public opinion at home and abroad showed great expectations for the fourth round of talks. For example, approximately 10 reporters came from Japan. Besides, some foreign correspondents, who had to immediately return to their home countries, stayed to cover the talks. Seeing all this, we clearly realized that the world's attention was focused on the Korean peninsula. We also knew what the expectations of the world's people were.

Their expectations were to see what epochal turning point could be opened during the talks in discussions on the issues of peace on the Korean peninsula and reunification.

[Fourth speaker] I think their expectations were right. Viewing the world situation today, a new trend of disarmament began to take place and in actuality, the disarmament is ongoing. Besides, the issue of realizing peace on the Korean peninsula without fail has been raised as a key question for realizing global peace. This is why the world's attention is focused on this issue.

[First speaker] The issue of our peace has been raised as an issue closely linked with life and death of mankind.

[Third speaker] This being the case, our side put forward the declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula as an urgent agenda item for the fourth round of high-level talks. As we put forward this epochal proposal as an urgent agenda item, domestic and foreign reporters seemed to be greatly impressed and expressed their joy, stating that now the most essential, key, and urgent problem could be resolved in solving the issue of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

However, the South side made no mention of this. Thus, domestic and foreign reporters were disappointed. They all condemned the South side.

[Second speaker] That's right. Foreign reporters asked angrily why the South side, which brought in 1,000-odd nuclear weapons, pays no attention to the issue of peace and why the South Korean authorities do not utter a word about this issue at a time when the United States is going to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea? They also said that if nuclear bombs explode on the Korean peninsula, the Asian nations, not to mention the Korean people, will suffer grave consequences, and asked why the South side pays no attention to this?

All facts showed that although the South Korean authorities turned up in the talks, they merely pursued division and war without any interest in peace.

[First speaker] You mean there was no change, even slightly, in their attitude of confrontation?

[Second speaker] You are right.

[Third speaker] Learning of the South side's nuclear policy and position toward nuclear weapons, I felt the bitterness of disillusionment. I asked two questions of the South side's spokesman after the first-day session of the talks ended. One was whether there are nuclear weapons in South Korea and the second was which nuclear weapons are more fearful—the entirely fictitious nuclear weapons, which we do not have, even if we accept the South side's claims of their (?development) by making concessions—or the 1,000 nuclear weapons which are aimed directly at our people. These questions were as simple as arithmetic which even my son, a primary school student, can answer. However, the spokesman said that these questions were very hard to answer and asked me to hold off for the time being because these questions would be discussed during the next day's talks. Thus, I expected answers from the South side at a later time. But as you all know, even after the second-day session, he shamelessly repeated the remark that there is no change in the U.S. policy of neither admitting nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons. This being the case, I thought that I cannot have clear answers. So, I said I just want to ask one more question as to whether South Korea will support or oppose the withdrawal of ground-to-sea missiles from South Korea if the United States decides to do so. In other words, will South Korea welcome their prompt withdrawal or beg for their continuing presence. I asked him to reveal the South side's position toward this issue. But he insisted that he could not answer the question, noting it is very hard to answer. So, I asked him to speak on his own personal position if he was not in a position to answer the question. To this, with an abrupt angry glare, he claimed, "When did I say that there are nuclear weapons in South Korea?" Seeing this scene, all reporters including foreign reporters burst into laughter.

Then, one of our side's reporters asked if the South Korean authorities did not even know whether the United States had brought nuclear weapons into the land of their own country. To this question, he still remained silent. After a long silence, he said that he is of course aware of this. But he said, "Please do not ask such question any more." Thus, foreign reporters openly denounced him and kept laughing. This being the case, the person called spokesman looked so miserable. On the other hand, I felt a sense of shame over the fact that he was born as a Korean. It was indeed painful.

[Fourth speaker] The South Korean authorities are the colonial puppets of the United States. They must do only what the U.S. rascals order, and if they make any mistake, they will suffer a severe blow from the United States. So, his behavior was inevitable.

[First speaker] Yes, you are right. Besides, the remarks and acts of the South side's delegates inside and outside the conference room revealed their intention of achieving the reunification under their leadership and under the so-called the liberal democratic system. Don't you agree?

[Third speaker] You are right. Whenever the South side's delegates spoke, they mentioned the reunification, both in the conference room and in the banquet hall. They talked about reunification even in a trembling voice as if they earnestly wanted to realize it at an early date. They even attempted to show tears while talking about reunification.

However, when we view, in actuality, their remarks and acts, their position was totally contrary to that of seeking reunification. They said that the reunification should be achieved in such a way as the so-called Korean people's commonwealth reunification formula. They kept insisting on this.

It was already revealed to the entire world that their so-called Korean people's commonwealth reunification formula includes an ambition for achieving the reunification through victory over communists and putting them under their leadership.

Despite this, they continuously talked about this formula wherever they went. This being the case, during the news conference with the South side's spokesman, our reporters asked him if the Korean people's commonwealth reunification formula that the South side urged is to realize reunification by conquering the North. To this, the spokesman did not give clear answers but merely talked aambiguously about the so-called national coalition and so forth.

At this moment, a South side's reporter who is acquainted with me came to me and said, "all South Korean people, including even a three-year-old child, know very well that this formula is to achieve the reunification by conquering the North. Why did you ask such a question? Our spokesman would only sweat if you ask such question."

[First speaker] They unhesitantly suggested the reunification formula that enforces their ideology and system onto the other during the talks. But, is it not true that they were driven into a corner to do this?

[Second speaker] They maintained that the reunification should be realized based on one system and one government. They also loudly talked about so-called exchanges, joint development of Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Sorak, direct trade between the North and the South, development, and so forth. All this openly showed their ambition to achieve the reunification through absorption by leading us to so-called reform, openness, and so on.

[Third speaker] The South side's intention for perpetuating division and the two Koreas plot were fully exposed even in the course of adopting the documents.

When the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation between the North and the South was to be adopted, we thought that the word "between [*saiui*]" should be omitted. We also thought that the document should be the agreement of the North- South reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation, because this expression reflects the blood ties of our people. However, the South side insisted on this word. There was no such word in the draft document that we initially proposed. But the South side's document included contents which can be expressed only between hostile nations.

For example, the South side insisted on expressing the agreement between the so-called Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus, the rascals wanted to use this for perpetuating the division and the two Koreas. They insisted on this until midnight and even during the next day's talks.

[Fourth speaker] Viewing all this, I think that the recent talks were a fierce struggle between the reunification forces and antireunification forces, who are the splittist forces.

[Second speaker] The South side's delegates talked about peace up front while deeply concealing their ambition for reunification through absorption and integration of systems. All this reflects the intention of the South Korean authorities.

As you know, traitor No Tae-u recently went to the United Nations and said that the North-South relations should be new under the circumstances in which the North and the South entered the United Nations. His remarks mean that North-South relations must be the relations between the countries.

[First speaker] Traitor No Tae-u stated in the UN General Assembly that the era of new peaceful coexistence has come and that thus new relations must be established between the North and the South. I think that he ordered the South side's delegates to confirm his allegations during the fourth round of North-South high-level talks.

[Third speaker] You are right. Besides, the South Korean authorities repeatedly stressed that the reunification should be achieved under their leadership. This is indeed a grave situation. It seems to me that the South side's delegates came to the talks merely to fulfill his directive.

The reporters' group from the South side consisted of 50 members. However, they were very doubtful. Apparently, they received a directive to closely examine the people in the North after arriving and to try instigating and inducing them to certain reforms and openness. This was clearly proven by their remarks and acts everywhere.

[Fourth speaker] They were allowed to freely tour all places, including the Palace of Youth and Students, the Cheil Department Store, and subway stations. They asked everyone questions, including an 80-year old person and even a seven-year-old student. Their questions were: What do you think of the changes in the

Soviet Union? Do you have any interest in this situation? What do you think of reform and openness? and so forth.

[First speaker] They even said to a child that under the circumstances in which the North and the South entered the United Nations, the North and the South should live through peaceful coexistence and co-prosperity.

[Third speaker] However, they were driven into a corner by a seven-year-old student, who asked a counter question. Our people will never tolerate their attempt to separate the people. We drove them into a corner and embarrassed them.

After touring these places, the South side's reporters returned to their quarters. They said that they were really embarrassed, as they asked the people in the North questions according to the directives they had received in the South. Seeing the slogan, "Long live the unity and cohesion!" which was hung in front of the People's Palace of Culture, they confessed they keenly realized that even a sharp needle cannot prick the unity and cohesion of the people in the North.

[Fourth speaker] They correctly saw our reality. It was learned that they confessed to each other that their mission assigned in Seoul was shameful and mean.

[Second speaker] The person called the South Korean prime minister said that when we proposed the adoption of a denuclearization declaration, he said that he had no right to discuss the issue. When we proposed the holding of a meeting between working-level delegates within that day, he said that he had no right to even decide it. Seeing this, a number of foreign reporters denounced the South side's delegation and entourage members. They said that the South side's delegates are merely the puppets of the United States who act only according to U.S. manipulation. They asked how could we hold talks and discuss the reunification issue, sitting face to face with them. They stressed that even if we sit with them, the reunification issue cannot be resolved.

[First speaker] I heard that the foreign reporters commented that since Washington's policy toward the North has not changed, how can Seoul's reunification policy change?

Viewing all of this, the South side's delegates offered sweet words about peace and reunification and attempted to give fresh impression because they were new members. However, their true intention was fully revealed within and outside the conference room. Even today, they have not ended their anachronistic confrontation policy and their position for permanent division.

The South side's antipeace and antireunification position cannot avoid greater denunciation and rejection in front of the great trend running toward reunification. Therefore, I think that the South side must change its position even now. I would like to conclude our discussions here. Thank you.

U.S. Nuclear Proposal Called 'Camouflage'

SK2910104991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 29 Oct 91

["Nuclear Arms Must Be Completely Removed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush recently announced that the United States would remove the U.S. tactical nuclear weapons, but world public regards the announcement as a peace camouflage. The United States should look squarely at the current of the times and stop nuclear arms buildup.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says this in a commentary today.

The U.S. Defence Information Centre, a U.S. civilian military research institute, branded the announcement by Bush as "window dressing", saying that though the United States removes tactical nuclear weapons, there will remain 17,000 pieces of nuclear weapons easy to use and the tactical nuclear weapons will be redeployed without difficulty because they will be kept in arsenals and the means of launching them will remain.

The U.S. authorities stated that they will "maintain effective aerial nuclear capabilities" by developing air-launched tactical nuclear missiles together with the NATO states.

Though it is talking about the removal of the tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea, the United States has not yet made a detailed official statement and keeps mum about the means of delivering and launching nuclear weapons.

And it must not go unnoticed that the United States notified the South Korean puppets that South Korea will remain under the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States.

Not without reason is the world public opinion dubious of the real intention of the United States in announcing that it would reduce tactical nuclear weapons.

It is an unpardonable crime to threaten and blackmail other countries with nuclear weapons.

The dark clouds of nuclear war hanging over the head of mankind must be cleared off.

U.S. Said Blocking Denuclearization of Peninsula

SK2910104191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 29 Oct 91

["Turning Korean Peninsula Into Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone Is Our Consistent Stand"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—The government of our Republic has made every effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Recalling that after joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985 the government of the DPRK solemnly declared at home and abroad that the Korean peninsula should be turned into a nuclear- free zone and put forward a new proposal demanding a practical step for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the article says:

Our proposals to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone are unanimously welcomed and supported at home and abroad as they are the most reasonable and fair and aboveboard ones to remove a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the world, relax tensions in our country and contribute to the human cause of peace.

Our proposals to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone have not yet been realised entirely because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists continue to keep their troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea and have further hastened nuclear war preparations, shunning our proposals to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

It is ridiculous that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are crying for the unilateral "nuclear inspection" of the North, spreading the lie that the North is developing nuclear weapons.

Particularly, at the fourth round of the inter-Korean high-level talks the South Korean puppets, refusing to talk about the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, took issue with us who do not develop nuclear weapons. This is an impudent act.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are taking issue with us over the nuclear weapons in a bid to deceive and fool public opinion at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of the nulcear weapons and the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The United States itself said that it wants "peace" and took the stand for the removal of tactical nuclear weapons some time ago. The United States should take a practical step to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Now that we have pursued the anti-nuke policy, policy of denuclearisation, the United States has no ground to keep the nuclear weapons in South Korea, stresses the article.

Chondaehyop Document on U.S. Nuclear Pullout

SK2910101591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—The National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea (Chondaehyop) made public a document on October 3 clarifying its stand toward the U.S. President Bush's announcement of the tactical nuclear arms reduction program, according to NEW KOREA TIMES, an overseas Koreans' newspaper published in Canada.

The document says it welcomes Bush's tactical nuclear arms reduction program "as it is partially conducive to the denuclearization of our motherland and peace policy."

"Chondaehyop renews its determination to fight to the end for the complete denuclearization of the motherland", the document declares, and continues:

Besides the tactical nuclear weapons, the nuclear bombs B-29 and B-61 which can be delivered by the F-16 and F-4 of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea must be complelely withdrawn and thus the Korean peninsula be practically turned into a nuclear-free zone.

Immediately declare your stand not to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula with the withdrawal of the tactical nuclear weapons.

In connection with the announcement of the withdrawal of the tactical nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula, Chondaehyop cannot dispel its misgivings that the nuclear deployment might be understated in the data about "The Possibility of the Possession of Tactical Nuclear Weapons by the U.S. Forces Present in South Korea" released by Pentagon. Chondaehyop, therefore, demands that the nuclear bases and the distribution of nuclear weapons in South Korea be made public at once.

Chondaehyop will form a "committee to inspect the withdrawal of nuclear weapons" together with opposition parties and various social strata to observe the pullout of the tactical weapons and demands that the inspection of the U.S. nuclear bases by the committee be fully guaranteed.

The U.S. forces in South Korea, the very cause of the increase of tension on the Korean peninula, which strangle the right to existence of the nation, must immediately get out of South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons.

DPRK-PRC Friendship Called 'Invincible'

SK2810150591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0008 GMT 25 Oct 91

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October editorial: "Korean-Chinese Friendship Is Invincible"]

[Text] The significance of the Chinese People's Volunteers' [CPV] participation in the Korean front, which is deeply engraved in the history of Korean-Chinese friendship, is further shining even with the passage of time.

During the most difficult period of our people's Fatherland Liberation War of opposing the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, the CPV participated in the Korean front, establishing invincible feats.

Forty-one years have passed since that time. On the occasion of the significant 25 October, the Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army are sending the warmest militant greetings to the fraternal Chinese people and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army. At the same time, they are reflecting on the days of the heated war in which they defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors by standing shoulder to shoulder with the CPV.

The CPV's participation in the Korean front was a clear demonstration of the Chinese people's militant friendship and revolutionary faith in our people. At that time, only one year had passed since the Chinese people were victorious in their revolution and were on the road of building a new life. Even though it was a difficult time, with the determination to share the joys and sorrows with the Korean people, who were carrying out the rigorous war that would decide the fatherland's fate, the Chinese people highly upheld the banner of resisting America, aiding Korea, safeguarding the home, and defending the nation. The Chinese people sent their bright sons and daughters to the Korean front, thus helping our people with blood.

The brave men of the CPV who rushed to the Korean front displayed peerless courage and mass heroism along with the brave men of our People's Army, and defended every inch of the land in our country with blood.

The armies and people of the two countries of Korea and China shared each other's fate in the front and the rear. They loved and took care of each other as if they were of one blood and united resolutely to fight courageously. Therefore, in the three-year war, the U.S. imperialists experienced profound defeat, and the armies and people of the two countries of Korea and China achieved a great historical victory.

Even after the sounds of the war's gunfire stopped, the CPV actively supported our people's postwar rehabilitation. The invincible feats established by the CPV in the Korean war will be cherished in our people's memories for a long time.

Through the CPV's participation in the war, the people of the two countries of Korea and China were further linked by blood-ties and Korean-Chinese friendship was all the more consolidated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated: The Korean-Chinese friendship is linked by blood ties through the struggle to realize the common purpose and ideal. It is an invincible friendship consolidated amid all kinds of trials.

Since the early days, the Korean and Chinese people have been friendly brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who opposed the common enemy and shared the same fate in the road of struggle to realize the common cause.

The friendship between the people of the two countries of Korea and China was ceaselessly developed and strengthened in the struggle to oppose imperialism and for the victory in the socialist cause. This friendship is being adhered to unchangeably and is always vigorously pulsating no matter what the circumstances.

The friendship between Korea and China is a great immortal friendship personally provided and fostered by the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Zedong, the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

This traditional Korean-Chinese friendship is being continuously strengthened by the intimate relations between the two countries' leaders and is being deepened with each passing day.

The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was another epoch-making event in further consolidating the Korean- Chinese friendship and in further strengthening the two countries' people's common struggle, which is to advocate, follow, and develop the socialist cause.

The party and people of the two countries of Korea and China are struggling to firmly adhere to the gains of the revolution, to adhere to and develop the socialist cause, and to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world in whatever winds.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, the fraternal Chinese people are adhering to the four cardinal principles and are achieving great results in the struggle to construct socialism with Chinese characteristics by intensifying reform and openness.

Under the principle of one country, two systems, the Chinese people are making active efforts to reunify their fatherland. The PRC is consistently implementing its foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and a peace-loving attitude. Therefore, its international position is being enhanced with each passing day and is making further contributions to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people are truly happy about all the results being achieved by the fraternal Chinese people as if they were their own results. The Korean people are showing firm support in their efforts to build a modern socialism and in the struggle to achieve the nation's reunification.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are highly upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and are bringing about new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction. They are also struggling vigorously to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

As in the past, the Chinese party, government, and people today are continually and actively supporting our people's just struggle for socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification.

Our people treasure the great Korean-Chinese friendship and will make every effort to inherit and develop it from generation to generation.

The Korean-Chinese friendship achieved through bloodties and that overcame all kinds of trials in history will blossom all the more beautifully in the common struggle to advocate, adhere to, and develop socialism.

The Korean-Chinese friendship will be immortal.

PRC Investment Delegation Hosts Banquet

SK2610052091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—The delegation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation headed by Deng Zhifang, vice-president of the Technology Incorporation of the corporation, arranged a party upon the conclusion of its Korean visit Friday evening.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu, director of the General Bureau of Osandok Yi Il-man and officials concerned.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chiang Zhengcai and members of the delegation were present.

Speeches were exchanged at the party.

PRC Navy Delegation Visits Taesongsan Cemetery

SK2510133591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] A Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] naval delegation headed by Vice Admiral Zhang Lianzhong, commander of the PLA Navy, laid wreaths today at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery and the Friendship Tower. Kim Il-chol, colonel general of the Korean People's Army [KPA], and Yin Gwangdao, military attache at the Chinese Embassy, were also present. The KPA honor guards stood at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery and the Friendship Tower.

The guests laid wreaths at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery to a requiem and meditated on the memory of the late anti- Japanese revolutionary fighters who devoted their lives to the sacred achievement of liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people. The guests looked around the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

The naval delegation also laid wreaths at the Friendship Tower to a requiem and meditated on the memory of the late fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, who sacrificed themselves during the Korean war against the invaders of the U.S. imperialists. The delegation looked around the Friendship Tower.

Kim Il-song Answers Castro Message on UN Entry

SK2410005191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1707 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his message of greetings on the DPRK's admission to the United Nations.

The reply message says:

I express deep thanks to you for having extended warm congratulations on behalf of the Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Government and on your own behalf on the admission of our country to the United Nations and expressed full support to our people's struggle for national reunification.

I take this opportunity to express the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop.

Iran Sends Congratulations on UN Entry

SK2910044991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—A message hailing the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations came to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The message extends congratulations to the DPRK Government and people on its U.N. membership.

I believe that the friendly relations between our two revolutionary countries will be further expanded and developed, says the message.

Japanese Newspaper Urges Apology to Koreans

SK2810101991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)— Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN carried an article captioned "Japan Officially Apologize to Korea and Koreans."

The journal says:

Japan used Koreans and Vietnamese as "fertilizer" to be reconstructed and has become an "economic power" today.

Tens of thousands of Koreans who were forced to go to Sakhalin for the war and those who were conscripted as soldiers, civilians attached to the army and labourers and wounded have not yet been compensated although 40 years have passed since then.

It is natural for Japan to apologize to all victims of the war and, in particular, Japan must officially apologize to the Koreans in the name of the state and the people and make the same compensation for the Korean victims as what was made for the Japanese or more.

The Koreans do not think that a responsible person of Japan actually recognized its wrong doings and apologized for them from the bottom of his heart.

It is because the apology of Nakasone, words of the emperor and the apology of Kaifu several times were all vague and no more than words accompanied with no fruition.

An official apology should be made by the prime minister at a Diet session.

If the prime minister is to express his intention to officially apologize at a Diet session, it should be laid before a cabinet council and approval of cadres of the ruling party and influential persons will be needed. The persuasion of all administrative ministries and agencies concerned will be needed because policies so far should be reexamined and compensation and indemnity be made for their negligence.

The journal said that however loudly Japan cries for "justness" and "humanism" toward her neighbouring countriey, or Asia, Arab and the world, without making an official apology to Korea and Koreans, it will invite their ridicules.

Japanese Party Leader Meets WPK Official

SK2910050691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party [JSDP], referred to the relations between the two parties when he met a delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by deputy director of a department Kim Hyong-u, who arrived in Tokyo on October 23 to visit Japan at the invitation of the JSDP.

The chairman expressed satisfaction over the excellent development of relations between the JSDP and the WPK and elaborated on the need to further strengthen and develop the relations.

He stressed that he will support Korea's stand with keen interest in the question of Korea's reunification.

Japanese Youth Group Arrives on 'Boat of Peace'

SK2810124591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—A youth friendship visiting group of "boat of peace" of Japan led by Kei Ishizaka arrived in Wonsan today by the ship "Samjiyon".

It arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea arranged a party for the guests.

Assembly Delegation Visits Jamaica, Peru

SK2810090891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Our country's Supreme People's Assembly delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, on 19 October. The delegation was met at the airport by Anold J. Nikols, a lawmaker in the Jamaican Parliament, the deputy secretary general of the Parliament, and foreign affairs officials.

The delegation wound up its visit to Peru and left Lima on 16 October. This morning, the delegation participated in a meeting with members of the foreign committee of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies. The delegation was invited to a luncheon arranged by the lawmaker's association for Peruvian-DPRK friendship.

South Paper Cited on 'Manipulation' by U.S.

SK2910044691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper CHONMINNYON SINMUN carried an article saying that the United States is the real ruler of South Korea and those in South Korean "Government" are puppets.

Noting that if an incident occurred in South Korea, the White House, the U.S. State Department, the South Korean branch of the U.S. CIA, the U.S. Forces in South Korea, the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, etc. bustle about each time, the newspaper said the U.S. actions in the Kwangju massacre was a clear proof showing its interference in the affairs of the Korean peninsula.

The newspaper further said:

The U.S. President has the right to decide on the use of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea.

As illustrated by the press conference on June 1, 1980, where the then U.S. President Carter stressed the security of the Korean peninsula, when an urgent and crucial incident occurred, the South Korean "president" is summoned to the United States to be informed of the U.S. stand.

In most cases, the State Department decides on the U.S. policy toward Korea and, as the then assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs visited Seoul four times during the June, 1987, resistance, to work out the "June 29 declaration" behind the scene, it, if necessary, sends high-ranking officials to South Korea to meet ruling and opposition politicians and public figures of various strata and have the U.S. intention accepted.

Pointing to the activities of the U.S. agencies in South Korea, the newspaper exposed the fact that the South Korean authorities are manipulated by the United States.

South's Suppression of Teachers Union Condemned

SK2410023291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—The "Ministry of Education" of South Korea squandered 637.53 million won of the last year's "budget" on the suppression of Chongyojo [National Teachers Trade Union]. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the South Korean authorities' squander of the "budget of the Ministry of Education", blood tax of the people, on the suppression of Chongyojo, an independent trade union of progressive teachers demanding the democratisation of education, is a crime in fact.

This is not the first that South Korean authorities' squander of "budget" on the crackdown on the people was brought to light. Some time ago it was disclosed that the South Korean authorities spent 598 billion won, 8 times the already set "budget", in buying tear gas for putting down demonstration in 8 months this year.

Worse still, South Korean authorities squandered "budget," which was obtained with the sweat and blood of the people, on suppressing the patriotic democratic organisations which struggle for independence and democratisation of society and national reunification.

The "Sixth Republic" of South Korea is advertizing "development of democracy", but it is a lie. All developments in South Korea fully prove that the "Sixth Republic" is an anti-democratic dictatorial regime without parallel.

Chondaehyop Delegates Depart Pyongyang

SK2910052391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—Students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), left here Monday for a third country by air.

Youth and students and citizens farewelled them with warm cheers along the route from Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, their lodging, to the airport.

They shouted themselves hoarse "Bon voyage to delegates of Chondaehyop," "Fight courageously for reunification" and "Let's meet again on the day of reunification".

The delegates of Chondaehyop stretched their hands out of the car windows and waved to the cheering crowds.

Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the North side's headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), and members of the Korean Students Committee, university presidents and college rectors in the city exchanged warm greetings with the delegates of Chondaehyop at parting.

The delegates of Chondaehyop and students of the North hugged each other, overwhelmed with regret at parting.

Prior to their departure the delegates of Chondaehyop called a press conference at Pyongyang Koryo Hotel Sunday afternoon.

At the press conference delegate Pak Song-hui made public a decision adopted by the Central Committee of Chondaehyop on October 18 on their future activities.

In the decision the Central Committee of Chondaehyop spoke highly of the successful fulfilment of their tasks for national reunification in the land of the North by delegates Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung and declared that it would dispatch to a third country students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung as delegates of Chondaehyop in order to promote the work of forming the National Alliance of Youth and Students for National Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) as agreed upon at the reunification talks of youth and students in the North and the South and overseas for an agreement on the reunification proposal and peace in the country and great national unity.

Then delegates Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung answered questions put by reporters.

Giving his impressions of his visit to the North and its successes, Song Yong-sung stated that the greatest achievement is that students of the South and the North met with each other and discussed in detail the question of national reunification and reached an agreement on the formula of reunification through confederacy and declared it at home and abroad.

Stressing that it is important for the youth and students to form one organisation and fight in firm unity as a vanguard unit in the struggle for reunification, instead of fighting separately for national reunification, he said that, from this point of view, the agreement on the formation of Pomchonghaknyon is the greatest achievement.

While staying in the North, I felt once again resentment at the foreign forces and their henchmen who are forcing division upon us and realised that it is not because of institutional and ideological differences that the South and the North have not yet been reunified.

Vowing to make active efforts to form Pomchonghaknyon, he said: We will wage an active solidarity struggle with youth and students in different regions overseas for national reunification and work with different peaceloving international organisations for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

Pak Song-hui said she and Song were grateful to Chondaehyop for sending them as delegates to such important undertaking as the building of Pomchonghaknyon and would make maximum efforts for its formation.

She expressed thanks to the compatriots of the North for their concern about them upon their leaving for an alien third country, and said: It would be a great inspiration to us, if the compatriots of the North believe that they will live with fortitude and fight courageously for the reunification of the country anywhere.

A farewell party was arranged by the Korean Students Committee for the delegates of Chondaehyop at the Mokran House Sunday evening.

Acts of South 'Secret Affairs Command' Revealed

SK2910010791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean magazine MAL disclosed intensified suppression of people by the "secret affairs command" [SAC].

The South Korean authorities changed the name of the "defence security command" into "secret affairs command" in October last year, but it was a ruse to quell public opinion, the magazine contended. It cited surveillance and suppression of members of the Seoul Social Science Institute by SAC for an example.

In an investigation into researchers including a professor, the SAC forced them to "write as they are dictated" to wrest pre-set statements from them and those statements forced out of them were rewritten by investigators, the magazine exposed.

This repressive act well illustrates that "SAC is going back on its words to stop its survelliance on civilians," MAL said.

Leaders Mark Anniversary of Kim Il-song Speech

SK2410072891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—A meeting was held Wednesday to mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche", the great leader President Kim Il-song's address to the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Present there were Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], Workers' Party of Korea, Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and officials concerned.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, made a report at the meeting.

In his historic speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the proud course covered by the Korean youth movement and highly estimated the LSWYK members and other young people boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader for having fully discharged their honorable mission and duties in every period and every stage of the revolution, and comprehensively clarified the tasks facing the organizations of the LSWYK and young people in keeping with the requirement of the developing Korean revolution on a new higher stage and the ways for their realization, the reporter said, and went on:

It is an honorable mission of the LSWYK and young people to carry forward and accomplish through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche which was pioneered by the great leader and has been consistently developed under the wise guidance of the party. The address of the great leader is run through with the main idea that all young people must prepare themselves firmly to be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche, infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, so as to creditably discharge their noble historical mission.

His address afforded a firm ideological and theoretical guarantee for creditably carrying forward and bringing to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche through generations and a powerful weapon with which all LSWYK officials and young men can fully discharge their noble mission and duties before the era and history.

The Korean youth movement had its great heyday in the last decade under the wise guidance and deep care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The reporter touched on the tasks of the LSWYK organizations and young people to thoroughly implement the highly important teachings given by the great leader in his historical address to the seventh congress of the LSWYK.

In order to firmly defend our socialism from the schemings of the imperialists and all hues of reactionaries and add lustre to it in particular, the rising generations must fully prepare themselves to be dependable young vanguards of the revolutionary cause of chuche upholding the revolutionary slogan "Young men and women, be the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader!" Put forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reporter stressed.

On this occasion NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Highly Important Guideline Which Brought Up Young Men To Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of the Chuche."

Committees for Assembly Elections Formed

SK2910043091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)—Election committees at different levels for the elections of deputies to the city and county people's assemblies to be held on November 24 were formed. They began their work to successfully ensure the forthcoming elections according to the regulations on the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Ceremonies Honor Fallen Chinese Volunteers

SK2410064791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0535 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—Wreaths were laid in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] in Kaesong Wednesday on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war.

Present in wreath-laying were Han Kwang-nim, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Yi Pyong-yong, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC]; other officials concerned and youth and students and soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] in the city.

Zhao Sian, chief staff officer, and members of the CPV delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC were also present.

Laid in the cemetery were a wreath in the joint name of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee and the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and wreaths in the name of the Military Armistice Commission, KPA local units and the CPV delegation.

They observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the CPV who performed heroic feats in the Korean war.

On the same day, wreaths were also laid in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the KPA in Kaesong.

Iron, Steel Producers Markedly Boost Production

SK2910010491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2205 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)—Iron and steel works of Korea are markedly boosting production.

The iron and steel workers who turned out 25,000 more tons of rolled steel in September than in the previous month produced 20,000 more tons of rolled steel in the first 15 days of this month than in the corresponding period of the previous month.

Notably, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex lifted rolled steel output 20 percent in October above the same period of the previous month.

The Kim Chaek iron and steel complex considerably lowered the material consumption standard per ton in the production of pig iron and steel by widely introducing advanced melting method.

The steel makers of the Songjin steel complex and the Chollima steel complex boosted the iron and steel production by actively tapping hidden reserves.

KCNA Reviews 25 Oct Pyongyang Press

SK2510060691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a report that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their greetings on the DPRK's admission to the United Nations.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN is a report that works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were deeply studied and disseminated in different countries.

MINJU CHOSON deals with the loving care shown by Comrade Kim Chong-il to quadruplets.

It is reported in the press that a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was conveyed to the workers, technicians and office employees of the Taepyong factory who had achieved notable successes in the work for the development of the food processing industry and the improvement of the people's living standard.

NODONG SINMUN devotes one whole page to a political essay headlined "Love for One's Country". Noting that as there are the great leader and the great party, there are our great fatherland and our most ardent love for our country, the political essay stresses there is no force on earth to block the advancement of us who remain loyal to the party and the leader with love for our country.

Papers carry editorials and articles on the unbreakable Korea- China friendship and give an account of a party arranged by the Ministry of People's Armed forces on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

Carried in papers is a report that the fourth inter-Korean high- level talks closed, a joint communique on the talks and an account of a party arranged for the South side delegation in the name of the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Papers run commentaries denouncing the splittist attitude of the South side to the talks and the South Korean authorities' attempt to describe the talks as "talks between two states".

Included in the economic news columns of the press is a report that the construction of Tongil Street has entered the final stage.

Conveyed in the press are home and foreign public voices demanding an immediate return of old man Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, to his family and relatives in the northern half of Korea.

A student of Ehwa Women's University of South Korea called for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, says the press.

An article of NODONG SINMUN calls for a fair solution of the Mideast issue in connection with the convocation of the Mideast peace conference.

The paper deals with the development of the power and steel industries of China.

Participants in an international symposium held in Cyprus were convinced of the final victory of socialism, reports the paper.

It reports about the acute conflicts among the authorities of the Russian federation over the elections of the heads of the administration.

An article of the paper condemns the building of a "rapid deployment force" by the United States.

KCNA Reviews 26 Oct Pyongyang Press

SK2610061791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)—Dailies here today frontpage the photo-illustrated report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received Yun I-sang, chairman of the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), and Ha Yang-hui, permanent secretary of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon. Given in the press is a report that Chairman Yun I-sang presented a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Printed in the papers are the message of greetings sent by President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song to His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, on the signing of a peace agreement on the complete settlement of the Cambodian problem and a message of greetings he sent to Austrian federal President Kurt Waldheim on the national day of the Republic of Austria.

The press carries messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, and Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist- Leninist), on the DPRK's admission to the United Nations.

An article of NODONG SINMUN deals with the energetic guidance President Kim Il-song gave to expand and develop the armed struggle in the homeland after installing the headquarters in the Mt. Paektu secret camp from the latter half of 1930s during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Given in the paper is a message of greetings sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party Yacob Zayadine, on the birthday of the WPK.

The paper conveys voices of South Korean people longing for the man-centred socialist system set up in the northern half of the country.

The econews columns of the press include reports that an innovation is taking place in the production of electric locomotives and coal output is on the increase.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, papers report.

Papers report that the South side's delegation left after participating in the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks.

Papers give an account of the sojourn of the Pyongyang Wangjaesan Light Music Troupe in Beijing.

Conveyed in NODONG SINMUN are foreign public voices highly praising the best socialism of Korean style.

The return of old man Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, who was a long-term prisoner and refused to convert, to the northern half of Korea is demanded in different countries, says the press.

It is reported in the press that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continued to stage provocative war exercises against the North.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary denouncing No Tae-u's false advertizement that an "era of democracy" has come to South Korea and an article entitled "South Korea Is a Colonial Dictatorial Society Deprived of Independence".

Echoed in the press are world public voices supporting the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN denounces the United States for resorting to nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations while crying for nuclear disarmament in words.

The general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam declared that Vietnam will continue to advance along the road of socialism and the head of state of Libya expressed active support to the anti-imperialist struggle, papers report.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of a Paris conference on Cambodia.

MINJU CHOSON runs a commentary headlined "Event in Development of Cambodian Situation".

Papers observe the national day of the republic of Austria.

South Korea

Spokesman Comments on Upcoming N-S Contact

SK2910072291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0400 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for our side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, on 29 October said that the North side appears to be gradually changing its attitude toward the issue of separated families. Since the realization of visits by separated families could create a favorable atmosphere for the talks before an agreement is adopted, he said there is a high possibility that the issue can be resolved during the working-level delegates' contact in Panmunjom.

Spokesman Yi also revealed that the government has not examined the possibility of making concessions or reductions since our side's proposal of the seven paragraphs on nonaggression, of the 10 paragraphs on exchange and cooperation, and of opening the press and establishing permanent liaison representatives are our side's basic position.

Spokesman Yi said our side will not set a concession line in advance of the talks. He said our side, while holding the working- level delegates' contact, will try to get agreements matching our proposals after correctly understanding North Korea's position and true intention .

Spokesman Yi also revealed that he will send a telephone message today or tomorrow to North Korea regarding the detailed schedule and composition of the delegation for the Panmunjom delegates' contact.

No Unilateral Concessions Planned

SK2910083691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea would not unilaterally concede to North Korea in working-level contacts to draft an agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, exchange and cooperation, Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for the southern delegation to the inter-Korean prime ministers talks, said Tuesday.

Prime ministers of the two Koreas, meeting in Pyongyang last week, agreed to draw up the agreement in their fifth meeting Dec. 10-13 in Seoul. The first working-level contact is expected early next month.

Seoul will sound out Pyongyang in the working-level contacts and prepare its position based on that, Yi told reporters.

The South was not considering making unilateral concessions in talks over a non-aggression declaration, he said.

The establishment of resident liaison offices in Seoul and Pyongyang and replacement of the armistice with a peace regime should be included in the agreement, he said.

South and North Korea should hold further discussions on the points the two sides commonly raised for the proposed agreement, such as noninterference in each other's internal affairs and suspension of attempts to destroy and overthrow each other, he said.

Seoul To Consult U.S. on Normalizing PRC Ties

SK2910122691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea will consult with the United States and other friendly countries on the normalization of its relations with China, a highly-placed government source said Tuesday.

"We believe early normalization of our relations with China will help facilitate North Korea's opening and deter its nuclear arms development," the source said on condition of anonymity.

He said the government would work out steps to seek the cooperation of friendly countries after finding out the official position of China on normalization.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok will hold talks with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, in Seoul next month when the latter comes here to attend the third ministeral conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Under serious consideration is sending Ambassador No Chae-won, head of the South Korean trade representative office in Beijing, to Washington within this year for consultations on Seoul-Beijing relations, the source said.

"We think normalization of relations between Seoul and Beijing is different from that between Seoul and Moscow. We have to consider the relations among the surrounding countries more deeply now," the source said.

He cited North Korea's nuclear armament was the most outstanding obstacle to the improvement of Pyongyang-Washington, and Pyongyang- Tokyo ties.

"To stop North Korea's nuclear development, it is necessary to work both directly and indirectly. We should pressure North Korea directly through the International Atomic Energy Agency and should also make detour efforts of improving our relations with China," he said.

Memorandum on Cooperation With Argentina Signed

SK2910022691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Argentina agreed Monday to set up a joint commission to regularly discuss promotion of bilateral economic-technological cooperation and decided to hold the first meeting in Seoul next year.

Yi Sang-chin, Korean ambassador to Argentina, and Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella signed a memorandum of understanding concerning the joint commission.

The commission will deal with cooperative measures in the fields of economy, science and technology at regular meetings, alternating between Seoul and Buenos Aires.

New North Korean Nuclear Facilities Revealed

SK2910014391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—A Japanese scholar claimed Monday he has found what appears to be another large complex of facilities in North Korea designed to produce nuclear bombs.

Toshibumi Sakada, director of Tokai University's Information Center, confirmed the existence of the new nuclear facilities in Pakchon, north of Pyongyang, in an article published Monday in ASAHI SHIMBUN's weekly newsmagazine, AERA.

In the article accompanying a number of photographs, Sakada said he was able to detect what appears to be a nuclear bomb manufacturing facilities in an area north of Pyongyang by analyzing images recorded last September by France's National Aeronautic Research Center's earth observation satellite.

Sakada, internationally recognized authority on photo image analyzer, was the first civilian who had exposed the existence of nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, also north of Pyongyang, to the world, using the same technique and the same French satellite's photographs.

There is a strong possibility that the newly found facilities, scattered in a wide area in Pakchon, contain plants capable of splitting plutonium, a crucial step in the process of manufacturing nuclear weapons, Sakada said.

He said the new facilities, like that of Yongbyon, are considerably large in size with tall buildings. Their spectrograms are also similar to that of Yongbyon, he added.

According to the photographs shown in the magazine, the facilities extend about 1 kilometer with what appears to be a heliport. These facilities, placed deep in the mountains with well paved roads, could not be ordinary industrial plants or mines, Sakada said.

Sakada's disclosure confirms an earlier claim by a North Korean diplomat who defected to South Korea in September. He said North Korea has underground facilities near Pakchon which are related to its nuclear development program.

Sakada said the newly found facilities are located four kilometers east of Pakchon. They are built on the sides of mountains, he said, and they must be closely related to what the former North Korean diplomat said were the underground facilities.

Sakada also said he could not rule out the possibility that North Korea, realizing it has to accept international inspection of nuclear facilities eventually, may be transferring plutonium and plutonium processing facilities to elsewhere from Yongbyon.

North Seeking Quick Diplomatic Ties With Japan

SK2910092691 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 91 p 2

[By Tokyo-based correspondent Yi Nag-won]

[Text] It was learned that North Korea has set as its goal establishing diplomatic relations with Japan before 15 April next year, President Kim Il-song's 80th birthday. North Korea has asked pro-North Korea Japanese political leaders to exercise their influence in realizing this.

Making this statement on 26 October, a source in Tokyo who is well informed about North Korean affairs said it was understood that North Korea has conveyed its hope for the expeditious establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan to Mr. Kanemaru, former vice prime minister and chairman of the Takeshita faction, the largest within the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, and to Mr. Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Socialist Party. It was further understood that former prime minister Kanemaru and Chairman Tanabe have assured North Korea of their "active cooperation."

Former Prime Minister Kanemaru and Chairman Tanabe are pushing ahead with the formation of the Japan-North Korea Friendship Association as the Japanese side's channel for cooperation with North Korea. At the talks with North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyongmuk, who stayed in Japan for about three hours on his way back to North Korea after participating in the UN General Assembly, Chairman Tanabe assured him of his cooperation in realizing the diplomatic relations before 15 April next year.

The source in Tokyo said it appears that North Korea is likely to express again its position on "normalization first, economic cooperation next" during the fifth round of normalization talks between Japan and North Korea which will be held in Beijing early next month.

The source also revealed that North Korea estimates the scope of cooperation to be $10 billion in case it asks Japan for economic cooperation in the form of compensation or claims. The source also stated that the ROK received $500 million from Japan as grants and credit in 1965 when diplomatic relations were established and $4 billion for economic cooperation early in the Fifth Republic as economic cooperation for security. When all these amounts are evaluated on the basis of present currency values, they are equivalent to $10 billion. These are the amounts on which North Korea's computations are based.

The source added that North Korea is trying to resolve the issue of nuclear inspection—the greatest obstacle to establishing diplomatic relations with Japan—with the United States by every possible means. The source also said that North Korea is closely and keenly watching the visit of George Bush, the U.S. President, to the ROK in early December.

In this connection, the source in the Japanese Government revealed that "it seems that nearly all obstacles, except North Korea's acceptance of nuclear inspection, were eliminated." The source said that Japan's official position is to urge North Korea to unconditionally accept nuclear inspection. However, in the event that this issue is settled between the United States and North Korea, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea will make rapid progress.

Kim Il-song Asked PRC Support for Nuclear Arms

SK2910091491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song tried to win Chinese approval of, and support for, his country's development of nuclear arms during his visit to China this month, a South Korean Government official said Tuesday.

Kim did not seem to seek Chinese advice on how to solve his country's economic difficulties or end its isolation from the international community, he said.

"The prime goal of Kim's visit to China seems to have been securing an excuse and justification for his nation's development of nuclear weapons. North Korea believes nuclear arms development is vital for its own survival and maintenance of its system.

"North Korea's call to make Korea a nuclear-free zone betrays a will to earn time for nuclear development and pull China and the Soviet Union to its side to avoid international pressure," he said.

China, which is expected to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty shortly, has not publicly referred to North Korea's nuclear program, but holds the position privately that it would be desirable for neither South nor North Korea to have nuclear weapons, he said.

It remains to be seen what attitude China will take if a resolution to impose inspection on North Korea of its nuclear facilities is referred to the U.N. Security Council, but there is no doubt the situation will not improve for the North despite its aged leader's visit to China, the official said.

Bank Approves Resumed Economic Aid to USSR

SK2810140991 Seoul YONHAP in English 1251 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Export-Import Bank on Monday approved 130 million dollars of trade credits for the Soviet Union, resuming economic aid to the former Communist country after several months of suspension.

The Exim Bank, after reviewing 56 cases of export deals linked to the pledged tied loans, endorsed 27 of them amounting to 130 million dollars in all.

The credits endorsed Monday were the first batch of tied loans ever approved by the bank since the government pledged to provide 1.5 billion dollars worth of credits for merchandise exports to the Soviet Union during 1991-1993.

Of the tied loans, 800 million dollars have been earmarked to be offered this year but their releasing has been delayed largely due to political turbulance in Moscow and lack of enough payment guarantees.

In a related development, the government has decided to release 500 million dollars of cash loan next month. The Korean Government planned to release 1 billion dollars in cash loan this year but half of the amount has not been offered owing to doubts about Moscow's solvency after the failed coup.

South Korea promised earlier this year to provide the Soviet Union with a 3 billion-dollar economic aid package, including 1.5 billion-dollar tied loans and a 1 billion-dollar cash loan until 1993.

A senior official of the Soviet Foreign Economic Bank, arrived Friday to deliver Moscow's payment guarantee to the Korea Development Bank and the Exim Bank, which are handling the economic aid program.

With the Exim Bank's endorsement, exporters will ship goods upon their receipt of letters of credit from the Soviet Foreign Economic Bank.

Import of More Types of Japanese Goods Suspended

OW2810060191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 KYODO—The South Korean Government on Monday added eight items to a list of goods that it has suspended from importation from Japan.

The goods include forklifts with more than a three-ton capacity, color television tubes larger than 21 inches, portable telephones, and word processors.

At the same time the South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry deleted eight items from the list, including diesel-powered vehicles with less than a 1500 cc capacity, so that the total number of prohibited items remained 258.

The value of South Korea's exports to Japan from January through September this year totaled 8.9 billion dollars while imports reached 15.6 billion dollars. The nation's nine-month trade with Japan has already exceeded last year's entire deficit by 1.8 billion dollars.

Uruguay Round Delegation Leaves for U.S., Geneva

SK2610014191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—A South Korean Uruguay Round [UR] negotiation team, headed by Yi Pyong-sok, vice agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, embarked Saturday on a nine-day trip to the United States, EC and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The delegation, comprising officials of the prime minister's office, Foreign Ministry, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and Economic Planning Board, was dispatched to explain Korea's position regarding the UR talks before drafts for negotiations are formally filed with the UR talks next month. The drafts are being prepared by GATT's Director-General Arthur Dunkel.

The Korean officials will meet with deputy agriculture secretary and trade representative in the United States and with Ray MacSharry, EC's agriculture commissioner to seek understanding and cooperation.

They will also meet with Dunkel at the GATT headquarters in Geneva to make Korea's position clear. Korea would not accept the drafts of the negotiations, if the rice and other basic food items were made objects for tariffication.

Group To Attend Beijing Talks for UN Meeting

SK2810064191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—Talks will be held Dec. 10-16 in Beijing to prepare for the 48th General Assembly of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Yi Chong-mu, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau, will represent Korea at the working-level meeting.

The Korean delegation plans to meet with Chinese Foreign Ministry officials to discuss plans for Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's visit to Beijing and meeting with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The meeting was put off from the end of October due to China's internal problems.

The meeting will discuss follow-up measures to the Seoul declaration on regional cooperation, adopted in the 47th ESCAP general meeting in Seoul in April, the official said.

Seoul To Host Women's Seminar; North To Attend

SK2810092491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0854 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP)—A regional seminar on peace in Asia from Nov. 18-23 will be the first seminar in Seoul ever attended by South and North Korean delegations.

The seven-member steering committee formed for the seminar says it will also be attended by representatives of women's groups from Japan and that they will discuss "peace in Asia and women's role."

The participants, many of them active in the political field, will visit the National Assembly, hold talks with South Korean women lawmakers and heads of women's organizations, and travel to Kyongju, ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom.

Committee members are Yi U-chong and Pak Yong-suk, executive council members of the Democratic Party (DP): Yi Hyo-chae, president of the Korea Women United: Yun Chong-ok, co-chairman of the South Korean Council for Chongsindae (Korean women enslaved by Japan as comfort girls) Problems: Rep. Yi Yun-cha of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP): Pak Sun-kum, president of the Association of Church Women: and a representative of the YWCA.

The North Korean and Japanese participants will be welcomed by a group of prominent South Korean women that is to include former First Lady Kong Tok-kwi: Yi Tae-yong, director of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Affairs: Kim Kyong-o, president of the Korea National Council of Women: Yi Hui-ho, wife of DP co-leader Kim Tae- chung: and Son Myong-sun, wife of DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong- sam.

Letter Accepts Contact in Advance of Seminar

SK2910093691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Red Cross notified the North Korean Red Cross Society Tuesday that it would deliver a letter regarding a regional seminar on women in Seoul at the truce village of Panmunjom Wednesday.

The letter from the seminar steering committee will be addressed to Yo Yon-ku, a Presidium member of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Fatherland, who has been invited to the seminar on "Peace in Asia and the Role of Women" to Open Nov. 18.

The exact content of the letter is not known, but the steering committee is likely to propose a new date and place for pre-seminar contact to the North. North Korea had earlier offered to have a contact at Tongilgak, a building in the northern section of the truce village, on Thursday.

A committee source said the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission would be more convenient for the contact.

South Students Leave Pyongyang, Land in Berlin

SK2910120891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1147 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—The two Seoul university students who left Pyongyang Monday after winding up their unauthorized visits to North Korea turned out to have arrived here [as received] later that day.

The overseas secretariat of Pomminnyon (Pannational Alliance for the Reunification of Korea) said Tuesday that Pak Song-hui, a senior of Kyonghui University College of Music, and Song Yong-sung, a senior of Konguk University Department of Administration, arrived in Berlin Monday afternoon and were staying at the secretariat.

Chondaehyop, the National Alliance of Student Representatives, earlier said that the two student activists would continue to stay here and engage in activities related to a project for organizing the "pannational youth-student association for the reunification of Korea."

Pomminnyon, meanwhile, has decided to move its overseas headquarters and secretariat to New York and Tokyo, respectively, in coming January.

Firms Convicted of Software Copyright Violations

SK2910064191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0531 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—Three South Korean companies were indicted Tuesday on charges of unauthorized copying and use of the software of Lotus Development Corp., Ashton-Tate Inc., Microsoft Corp. and three more U.S. companies.

The Seoul district prosecutor's office also fined them between 500,000 won and 2 million won (670 U.S. dollars to 2,680 dollars) as a result of complaints by the six U.S. software companies.

Daelim Motorcycle Sales Co. was fined 500,000 won for copying and using a 1988 version of Dbase III Plus of Ashton-Tate on a personal computer.

Pacific Fashion Co. is suspected of using Dbase III Plus, Lotus 1-2-3 (1989 version) and Miss Windows (1990) of Microsoft on four personal computers and was fined 2 million won.

Daiyoung Industrial Co. was charged with using MS Excel (1988) and MS Windows (1990) of Microsoft and Lotus 1-2-3 (1989), and fined 1.5 million won.

It is the first time the prosecution has indicted a Korean company for illegal copying and use of a computer program.

The prosecution dropped charges for using programs copyrighted before 1987 as the law governing the protection of computer software stipulates exemption from punishment for the use of programs authored before July 1, 1987.

Senior Officials Probed Before Cabinet Shakeup

SK2910030591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 (YONHAP)—The government is secretly investigating senior government officials, probing their private life and job performance in preparation for a cabinet shakeup at the end of the year, an informed source said Tuesday.

The senior presidential secretary for justice and inspection was heading up the investigation of the performance, working attitude and private conduct of officials of vice minister rank and above, he said.

President No Tae-u's term ends in February 1993, and four elections are scheduled for next year—mayoral, provincial gubernatorial, general and presidential.

No recently said a cabinet reshuffle was possible toward the year-end to wrap up his presidency and see him through the elections.

"The special inspection was launched secretively because of concern that order and conditions in government offices might have become loose before the elections and the reshuffle," the source said.

The probe will cover vice minister and higher rank officials in central and provincial governments and is to last until the end of the year, according to the source.

"Officials who have caused problems will be sternly punished regardless of the seriousness of the problems," he said.

The result of the investigation would be reflected in the cabinet reshuffle and following appointments, he added.

Labor-Intensive Industries Urged To Move Abroad

SK2910015891 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC WEEKLY in English 28 Oct 91 pp 1,5

[Text] In view of higher labor costs and acute manpower shortages at home, labor-intensive enterprises in Korea should be moved abroad as much as possible, the Bank of Korea recommended in its report.

In its report, entitled "Overseas direct investments by Korean enterprises and future direction," the central bank warned that Korean firms should be more cautious about their direct investments in the Soviet Union and East European countries because of various restrictions imposed by these countries on foreign investments, such as limits on remittances of foreign investment profit returns.

Efforts should be made to move labor-intensive, simple assembling businesses, along with high energy-consuming business lines, to foreign countries, the central bank argued.

As a means to cope efficiently with the reluctance of foreign firms to transfer technical know-how to Korean firms, Korean private enterprises would try to expand their direct overseas investments in various projects related to the development of new products and software programs.

The outstanding overseas investments by Korean firms at the end of 1990 stood at $2,340 million, nearly five times the sum reported at the end of 1985, and the average investment amount per project was expanded from $1.1 million in 1985 to $2 million in 1990.

The figure of Korean overseas investments at the end of 1990 reflects a sharp decrease from $245.5 billion reported in Japan and also a slight setback from $2,390 million in Taiwan.

Korean private enterprises are urged to promote overseas operations either with joint ventures with foreign partners or through mergers & acquisitions (M&A) formulas.

When Korean enterprises try to advance into Southeast Asian countries, they should first make extensive surveys on infrastructure, wage levels, productivity, and sales markets of the pertinent countries, it said.

In order to maximize overseas direct investments by Korean firms, it is desirable for Korean makers of finished products, makers of components and trading firms to jointly advance into a foreign country.

Some small-sized enterprises were urged to take self-regulatory measures in their ventures in Indonesia, China and other specific countries to prevent excessive competition among themselves.

At the same time, Korean enterprises should make more direct investments in the EC, North America and Latin America for their overseas production and sales outlets in preparation for the forming of economic blocs in these regions, the central bank argued.

Foreign Investments in ROK Show Increase

SK2610072691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 26 (YONHAP)—Foreign investments in Korea grew after two years of decline thanks to improvement in investment environment and wider opening of the Korean market.

The government issued permits for foreigners to invest in Korea in 233 cases worth 1,261 million U.S. dollars in the first nine months of this year, up 12.0 percent in the number of cases and up 99 percent in amount, the Finance Ministry said Saturday.

Foreigners invested a total of 644 million dollars in 208 cases in the same period last year.

The Ministry said the investment environment was getting better this year with the slowed wage increase rates and stable labor- management relations.

The opening of the distribution market also attracted brisk foreign investment, it said.

The Ministry said foreign investments will reach between 1.3 billion dollars to 1.4 billion dollars by the end of the year.

Foreigners' investments in the manufacturing sector dropped 5.1 percent in the number of cases but grew 104.9 percent in amount to 969 million dollars in 94 cases.

Investments in the petrochemical field rose 187.9 percent due largely to the investment by Saudi Aramco (Saudi Arabia Oil Co.) in Ssangyong Oil Refining Co. worth 470 million dollars. Foreign investments in electric and electronic fields increased 80.7 percent while those in the machinery sector dropped 2.4 percent.

Foreign investments in the service sector rose to 292 million dollars in 139 cases from 160 million dollars in 109 cases in the same period last year. In the service sector, investments in bank and insurance businesses grew 61.5 percent and those in trading 70.6 percent.

Investments by Japanese declined by 13.4 percent in the number of cases and 4.5 percent in the amount to record 189 million dollars in 97 cases while those by the United

States rose 18.5 percent and 3 percent, respectively, to total 239 million dollars in 64 cases.

Investments from Europe recorded a growth of 55.3 percent in the number and 383.5 percent in the amount for 793 million dollars in 59 cases.

Ministry Blames Trade Deficit on Wage Rises

SK2510071491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—A sharp rise in wages over the last few years was a major contributing factor in South Korea's worsening trade imbalance, the Trade and Industry Ministry says in a report released Thursday.

The report, which analyzes the impact of wages on price competitiveness since 1986, says that a decisive factor in the nation's balance-of-payments position was that pay rose faster than productivity since 1989.

Non-price factors, including the technological level of Korean goods, marketing expertise, quality and design, could not be seen as important influences on the trade imbalance, the report says.

Since 1989, when the balance-of-payments position began to worsen, noticeable improvement was made in respect to technology development investment, marketing ability and quality, the report says.

Korean export goods lost some competitive edge in the wake of a sharp revaluing of the Korean won in 1988, and again after pay hikes averaging 25 percent in 1989, far outstripping productivity increases of 11.7 percent. The wage rise streak continued into 1990.

Farmers Stage 'Harvest Strike' 25 Oct

SK2610021591 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Thousands of farmers launched a one-day "harvest strike" across the nation yesterday, calling on the government to purchase their crops at high prices and curb the import of foreign rice.

The National Peasants League or Chonnong organized protest rallies in Naju, Chollanam-to, Umsong, Chungchongpuk-to and Hoengsong, Kangwon-to.

In Naju, nearly 3,000 farmers from neighboring cities and counties held a large-scale farmers rally, issuing statements critical of the government's agricultural policies.

Farmers in other regions like Chollapuk-to, Chungchongnam-to and Kyongsangpuk-to also joined the harvest strike.

About 30 farmers aboard agricultural equipment tried to take to the streets in Tangjin, Chungchongnam-to, but their attempt was aborted by about 100 riot police and county officials.

Burma

Order Bans 23 Commodities From Border Trade

BK2810145991 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Ministry of Trade Order No. 12/91, dated 28 October 1991]

[Text] Exercising its rights under Section 3, Subsection 1 of the 1947 Import Export Act, and in accordance with the decision made by the Border Trade Supervisory Central Committee at its first meeting on 11 October 1991, the Ministry of Trade, Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], hereby issues the following order prohibiting the following commodities from being exported across the border.

1. Order Banning Export of Goods from the Border Areas to the Neighboring Countries Via Border Trade

The Ministry of Trade has permitted private entrepreneurs, private enterprises, joint ventures, cooperatives, companies, and the others to conduct export and import trade across the border with neighboring countries in accordance with the stipulated rules and regulations.

2. Private entrepreneurs and private enterprises are hereby prohibited from exporting the following goods across the border:

a. Teak
b. Oil
c. Precious stones
d. Rice
e. Arms and ammunition
f. Antiques
g. Pulses and beans—Matpe, Pedisein, Pebok seeds, both whole and split Pezin-ngon beans, both whole and split Kalape beans, and Penauk.
h. Corn
i. Cotton
j. Leather
k. Peanuts
l. Sesame
m. Fresh water fish—both in fresh or dried form
n. Fresh and salt water shrimp—both in fresh or dried form
o. Ivory
p. Buffaloes, cows, elephants, horses, and rare animals
q. Rubber
r. Chickens, ducks, pigs, goats, and sheep—both live and prepared after slaughter.
s. Sadaw beans
t. Garlic
u. Onions
v. Dried chili
w. Potatoes

3. In addition, private entrepreneurs and private enterprises are also prohibited from exporting commodities that are banned from time to time by the higher organs of the state or the regional organs of power.

4. Of the 23 commodities banned from cross-border trade in Paragraph 2, the following commodities are however permitted for trading across the border under regular international trading practices, with foreign currencies stipulated by the Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank, and through the licenses issued by the Border Offices of the Myanmar Export Import Enterprise:

a. Pulses and beans—Matpe, Pedisein, Pebok seeds, both whole and split Pezin-ngon beans, both whole and split Kalape beans, and Penauk.
b. Corn
c. Salt water shrimp—both in fresh and dried form.

5. This order shall come into effect on 1 November 1991.

Signed: Brigadier General Abel, minister.
Government of the Union of Myanmar,
Ministry of Trade

More Insurgents Surrender at Camps 10-18 Sep

BK2810152191 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] People belonging to various terrorist insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been giving up their armed struggle and surrendering at different Army camps with arms and ammunition. Accordingly, the following surrenders took place between 10-18 September 1991:

Northern Military Command: Privates Ma Liar Bauk and Ma Shu Han from the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] terrorist insurgent central headquarters surrendered at the Mohnyin garrison. Pvts. Klorene Baum and Mari Yaku from the 3rd Battalion surrendered at the Waingmaw Garrison. Pvt. Maung Shwe alias Maung Khaing of 254 Battalion gave himself up at the Hoping Garrison.

Southeast Military Command: Pvt. Aye Lwin from the KNU [Karen National Union] terrorist insurgent organization's 7th Company, 10th Battalion, surrendered to the (?Lethit) army column. Pvt. Myat Khaing from the central guerrilla battalion surrendered with one AK- 47 assault rifle at the Kamamaung Garrison. Pvt. Saw Nyo from the KNDO's [Karen National Defense Organization] 5th Battalion surrendered with one AK-47 assault rifle at the Hlaingbwe Garrison, while Pvts. Aye Lwin and Soe Lwin from the 3d Company, 10th Battalion, surrendered at the Nyaungbinaye Garrison. Pvts. Tint Lwin and Zaw Win from the 201st Battalion of the ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered with one pistol at the Kawthaug Garrison. Pvt. Min Zaw from the NMSP [New Mon State Party] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered at the Moulmein Township Law and Order Restoration Council.

Western Military Command: Pvt. Aung Than from the BCP [Burma Communist Party], surrendered at the Maungdaw

Garrison. Pvt. Khin Than from the ALP [Arakan Liberation Party] surrendered at the Kyauktaw Garrison.

Northwest Military Command: Pvt. Nawdin from the KIA's 2d Brigade surrendered at the Katha Township Law and Order Restoration Council. Pvts. Lian Kham, Rekhru Yang, and Rabaul, of the CLO [Chin Liberation Organization] terrorist insurgent group surrendered at the Thangtlang Township Law and Order Restoration Council.

Eastern Military Command: Sergeant Sian Mung alias Sai Khaing and Pvt. Janaw from the SUA [Shan United Army] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered with one M-22 automatic rifle at the Keng Tung Garrison.

Northeast Military Command: Pvt. Tun Kyaw from the KIA's 1st Company, 9th Battalion, gave up at the Namkham Garrison.

These people who have come back to the legal fold after realizing the truth and giving up their armed struggle were warmly received by the responsible officials of the camps concerned.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Attacks U.S. Over Rubber Policy

BK2910092691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0906 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia hit out at the United States Tuesday for seeking an extension of the INRA [International Natural Rubber Agreement] II at the same time when producers were pushing for an early re- negotiation to boost the depressed market.

Primary Industries Minister Dr. Lim Keng Yaik described it as "bad faith" by the U.S. in seeking an extension when the producers were suffering poor prices.

"How can you think about extension when extensions are only given when there is no agreement. So they (the U.S.) already know there will be no agreement," he told newsmen.

Discussions on re-negotiations at the recent International Natural Rubber Organisation council meeting here ended in a deadlock following disagreement between the consuming and producing countries.

Producer members had sought the early re-negotiation of the INRA, a pact administered by the International Natural Rubber Organisation which maintains a buffer stock to stabilise prices.

The current five-year pact, INRA II, ends in 1993. Any extension will mean prolonging the current period of low prices.

Dr. Lim said producers were plagued with low prices but they were not willing to "get handouts because we want fair prices for our rubber".

He said although supply exceeded demand in the rubber market, prices were not only dictated by market fundamentals but also by the demand by major tyre manufacturers in the United States which were plagued with takeovers and corporate manouvres.

The tyre industry accounts for almost 70 percent of world consumption of natural rubber. Although prices of tyre products have increased three to four-fold over the past two decades, the prices of natural rubber had gone down in real terms and hovering at M [Malaysian] $2.30 (U.S.$&0.83) per kilo, he said.

He said the producing countries should send a signal to the consumers that if natural rrubber did not fetch fair prices, its supply could be affected.

"Why should I tap the rubber tree if the price is low," he said adding that the consumers, particularly the U.S., could face this situation, if prices continued to precipitate at low levels.

Dr. Lim said Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia accounted for more than 70 percent of world natural rubber production and these countries could form a cartel if they wished in order to boost for themselves the depressed market.

However, he ruled out this possibility, saying that Malaysia should instead market natural rubber as an industrial raw material instead of a primary commodity.

Western Nations Criticized for Forest Destruction

BK2810041691 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0314 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 28 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia will campaign at international forums to get developed countries to embark on "re-greening" programmes.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar Baba said Sunday it was obvious that the Western nations' green organisations, in their anti-tropical timber campaigns, had overlooked the destruction of their own forests.

He said developing countries like Malaysia had always maintained at least 56 per cent of their virgin forest compared with the little left in developed countries.

"Malaysia will support all international efforts to improve the quality of the environment.

"We will continue to protect our tropical forest not only for preservation purposes but also for research and production of medical products," he said.

Ghafar also hits out at developed countries for setting their own rules to protect the world's environment.

He said for example, certain groups claiming to be environmentally-concerned did not protest against issues on trade tariff barriers and the destruction of temperate forests.

"Developed countries must be brave enough in admitting their mistakes before blaming others," he said.

He also said although the government had upheld the stand made in the Montreal protocol to control the depletion of the ozone layer by reducing the use of products containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCS), the move had benefited developed countries more.

Bidong Camp Closed, Remaining Refugees Relocated

BK2710105691 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Pulau Bidong [Bidong Island], where Vietnamese illegal immigrants had been accommodated for the last 16 years, is expected to be returned to Terengganu State in January. Chief Minister Tan Sri Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad said the island located off northeastern peninsular Malaysia will be reopened for fishing and for fishermen to seek refuge during storms. The Pulau Bidong Camp was the largest in Southeast Asia for Vietnamese boat people. The island had remained a prohibited area since 1975 and housed some 250,000 boat people.

Tan Sri Wan Mokhtar told the news conference in Kuala Terengganu that all the remaining 4,460 illegal immigrants on the island had been transferred to the Sungai Besi transit camp in Kuala Lumpur. The transfer exercise, which began on 30 November last year, was completed yesterday. It was undertaken jointly by representatives of the state government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, and the Royal Malaysian Police.

'Islamic Extremism' Threat to Harmony, Stability

BK2810113691 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Oct 91 p 13

[Text] The Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) has expressed concern that Islamic extremism is on the rise in Malaysia with the Parti Islam (PAS) having consolidated its base in Kelantan after last year's general election, according to a report in the NANYANG SIANG PAU.

The newspaper yesterday quoted MCA youth leader and Deputy Culture, Arts, and Tourism Minister Datuk Chan Kong Choy as saying that the rise in extremism was a threat to national harmony and political stability.

Speaking at a dinner jointly organised by MCA Youth and the Women's wing in Kota Baharu on Friday, Datuk Chan, who is also deputy culture, arts, and tourism minister, said that Islamic extremism was gradually spreading to Terengganu, adding that "the situation was worrying."

He said that the PAS state government, which had been preoccupied with promoting Islamic rule, had failed to improve the lives of its people by developing the state's rich natural resources.

He said the state government had only come out with new rules such as those relating to hairdressing salons, the prohibition on drinking beer in public places, and the dress code for Muslim women.

The newspaper also quoted him as saying that tourism had benefitted the people.

Last year, it earned M [Malaysian] $4.5 billion (S [Singapore] $2.8 billion) in foreign exchange for the country, he said.

Datuk Chan also noted the growth in tourism in all the states, including the opposition-held Sabah.

Kelantan was the only state where tourism was not growing, he added.

He said that Islamic programmes in the state had also made investors hesitant about investing in Kelantan.

Restraint Urged on Chinese Cultural Center Talks

BK2810152091 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Oct 91 p 23

[By Ping Lin]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] Vice President Datuk Lim Ah Lek on Thursday urged UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Secretary General Datuk Mohamed Rahmat not to stir up the Chinese Cultural Center issue further.

Datuk Lim, who is also the human resources minister, told reporters that as the matter had already been referred to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and MCA President Datuk Sri Dr. Ling Liong Sik for a decision, Datuk Mohamed should not talk and comment on it anymore.

Datuk Mohamed announced earlier this week that the Cabinet and UMNO Supreme Council had already made a decision on the proposed project and he would announce it on Monday.

He questioned the necessity of setting up such a centre in Malaysia where aspects of Chinese culture such as the lion dance and cultural associations were to be found everywhere.

Datuk Mohamed advised the MCA to reciprocate the support that UMNO managed to secure for it from Malay voters during the general election last October by not raising sensitive issues.

Datuk Lim, when asked to respond on Wednesday morning, said that it was not true that the Cabinet had made a decision on the project.

He added that the matter would be decided by Dr. Mahathir and Dr. Ling and that MCA would accept whatever decision was reached by these two leaders.

MCA announced the setting up of the Chinese Cultural Centre earlier this year, and Datuk Mohamed Rahmat immediately criticised the project, saying that it would only serve to damage national unity.

The issue was the focus of attention at one stage when UMNO and MCA leaders voiced differing opinions on it. But it was later agreed between them that the issue be discussed behind closed doors within the mechanism of the National Front.

Singapore

Defense Ministry on Malaysian 'Violation' Charges

BK2810140391 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] The Defence Ministry [Mindef] will seek a clafication from the Malaysian Defence Ministry about an alleged violation of Malaysian territory by the Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) in 1989.

On Friday, BERITA HARIAN MALAYSIA reported that Malaysian Deputy Defence Minster Datuk Wan Abu Bakar Mohamed had told parliament that Singapore had never violated Malaysian territory except on one occasion 1989.

He added that a diplomatic protest note had been issued to the Singapore Government.

BERITA HARIAN MALAYSIA did not give any details of the incident, but the UTUSAN MALAYSIA newspaper said that an RSN ship ran off course in bad weather and strayed into Malaysian waters in 1989.

Responding to queries from the press, Mindef said yesterday that it had not been told by the Malaysian authorities what incident the reference was to.

"Our records show that in 1989 we did not receive any protest note from the Malaysian Government involving the RSN," it said in a written reply.

"RNS's records also show that noe of its ships ran aground in Malaysian waters."

Philippine Air Force Commander Visits 28 Oct

BK2810113291 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The visiting commanding general of the Philippine Air Force, Major General Loven Abadia, called on the defense minister, Dr. Yeo Ning Hong, this afternoon. Earlier, he met the chief of Defense Forces, Lieutenant Gen. Winston Choo, and the chief of the air force, Brigadier Gen. Michael Teo.

Gen. Abadia, who arrived in Singapore, is on a four-day official visit at the invitation of Gen. Teo. Mindef [Ministry of Defense] says the visit would (?enhance) the cordial ties between the SAF [Singapore Armed Forces] and the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Cambodia

Ke Kimyan Comments on Fighting in Northwest

BK2910124491 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia, recently granted an interview to an Australian correspondent and an AKAHATA correspondent of the Japanese Communist Party at the 13 October Guest House dealing with a number of issues concerning the implementation of the Cambodian peace accords.

Answering several questions the journalists raised on the dissolution of the armed forces, H.E. Ke Kimyan clearly stressed that the entire armed forces of the State of Cambodia have enthusiastically welcomed the peace agreement recently signed in Paris and have pledged to implement the accords in a bid to end the war, return peace to the country, and rally forces to rebuild the country and make it prosperous.

Regarding the allegations that the Phnom Penh faction violated the voluntary cease-fire as recently spread by the other Cambodian factions, H.E. Ke Kimyan stressed that the Government of the State of Cambodia is in control of more than 90 percent of the territory. Consequently, there is no reason for us to try to expand that territory, he said. As a matter of fact, since the implementation of the voluntary cease-fire agreement at the beginning of May, our armed forces have been very patient and restrained, abstaining from launching any counterattacks and limiting our actions to mere self-defense. For the sake of peace, we have made unexpectedly numerous concessions on various important issues. The fighting on 22-23 October in the Bavel-Poipet area of Battambang Province and in the Treas area of Banteay Meanchey Province—which all are under our control—was the result of a violation by the other Cambodian side. He said: However, in order to create an ambience conducive to mutual trust in the search for peace, we did not issue any statement on the incident.

H.E. Ke Kimyan appealed to the Cambodian oppositon factions to correctly implement the accords and display a sense of national reconciliation in order to conjure up genuine peace for the people and the nation.

Hun Sen Praises Accord, Criticizes Khmer Rouge

BK2610101991 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1140 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 25 Oct (SPK)—According to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, announced on Thursday 24 October that he is very satisfied with the Cambodian peace accords signed earlier in Paris, but he is worried about whether the other Cambodian factions will implement the agreements, especially the Khmer Rouge, which he accused of trying to drag things out.

Meeting the mass media to account for some points less than 24 hours after having signed the peace accords with the other three Cambodian factions, Hun Sen indicted the Khmer Rouge. He accused them of specifically seeking to inflate their military numbers prior to the specified partial demobilization and disarming of the four Cambodian factions, which will be conducted under UN supervision. That being the case, according to Hun Sen, even after their forces have been demobilized by 70 percent, the Khmer Rouge will keep the potential of their military strength intact.

He is also of the view that the Khmer Rouge have not given up the idea of forcibly repatriating the refugees under their control following the failure of their first attempt last week due to the prompt reaction of the international community.

Hun Sen accused the Khmer Rouge of concocting more and more "ridiculous" excuses for refusing to return to Phnom Penh in mid-November with the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, with the aim of "dragging out the transitional period under UN control and holding up elections." He pointed out that the Khmer Rouge had refused "all discussions" about the conditions proposed by Phnom Penh for ensuring their security, which is the fundamental problem raised by the Khmer Rouge.

Hun Sen indicated that the Khmer Rouge have, without reason, ignored their endorsement last week of a UN High Commissioner for Refugees memorandum spelling out the conditions for repatriation of the Cambodian refugees, thereby hindering preparations for the repatriation.

The Cambodian prime minister, however, played down the fighting reportedly occurring at the Cambodian-Thai border, stressing that they are only "minor clashes" stemming from "the guerrillas' attempt to infiltrate."

He expressed the belief that China has a "genuine desire to settle the Cambodian problem via a speedy, just, and equitable political solution," but their clients, the Khmer Rouge, "are not 100 percent obedient to the Chinese."

Finally, asked about the possibility of a process to be undertaken against the Khmer Rouge for their responsibility for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians between 1975 and 1979, Hun Sen was of the view that this is up to a future democratically-elected government. He said: "If the government wants to commit the Khmer Rouge to trial, it can because, according to the UN convention, crimes against humanity are inadmissible."

Hun Sen Begins Tour of Australia 26 Oct

To Discuss Bilateral Relations

BK2810125391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and his wife arrived at Kingsford-Smith Airport, Sydney, at 2200 on 26 October 1991 for a six-day visit to Australia as guests of the Australian Government.

They were greeted at the airport by H.E. Ashton Calvert, representative of the Commonwealth government, and a number of other Australian officials.

H.E. Hun Sen was accompanied by Sok An, deputy foreign minister, and Cham Prasit and Uch Kim-an, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers.

Speaking in an interview at the airport, H.E. Hun Sen said that this was his first visit abroad since the signing of the accords on the comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. In reality, he was invited long before that occurred. H.E. Hun Sen also stressed that, during his visit, he will exchange views with the Australian leaders on the effective implementation of the accords and also on bilateral relations, particularly with H.E. Gareth Evans, minister of foreign affairs, whose fruitful initiative contributed greatly to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. He also explained the role of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia which, he said, is not an organization that is meant to replace the Cambodian government. He also dealt with the redefining of the political stance of the Cambodian People's Party, the question of recognizing the rights of overseas Cambodians, elections, and electoral procedures.

In conclusion, H.E. Hun Sen emphasized that, since the beginning, the Phnom Penh government has always been ready to welcome back to the country all Cambodian compatriots who are living abroad as refugees.

In this tour, H.E. Hun Sen, his wife, and other members of the delegation will also visit Canberra and Melbourne.

27 Oct Activities Reported

BK2810134591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] On 27 October 1991, His Excellency Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] granted an interview to television networks, important journalists, and correspondents of various Australian radio networks at the Ramada-Renaissance Hotel in Sydney.

H.E. Hun Sen stressed the prospects for implementing the recently signed accords, the efforts to prevent the recurrence of the catastrophe from the recent past, his cooperation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and other topics.

In the afternoon of 27 October, H.E. Hun Sen, his wife, and other delegation members visited the Taronga zoo.

On the same evening, H.E. Hun Sen and his wife attended a 500-strong get-together with the Cambodian community in Sydney organized by the Cambodian Association of New South Wales. Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An and deputy ministers attached to the Council of Ministers, Cham Prasit and Uch Kim-an, also attended. A number of Australian personalities were also present.

Speaking on that solemn occasion, H.E. Hun Sen explained why the efforts made by the State of Cambodia since 1984 in the search for a political solution had failed to materialize and why they had to wait until October 1991 to sign the accords. He stressed the three issues: the prevention of the polpotists' return, the military arrangements, and the relations between the SNC and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia. He said in reality the two organizations are not governments and that the two existing governments will remain during the transition in the territory under their respective control.

H.E. Prime Minister Hun Sen also clearly explained the issue on the Cambodia-Vietnam land frontier and the issue of Poulo Wai and Kaoh Tang islands that the Philippine authorities had seized from the Lon Nol government and that the SRV had returned to the State of Cambodia. At the same time, H.E. Hun Sen also raised the question of Kut Island between Cambodia and Thailand, a question to which they are seeking an acceptable solution, he said, noting that exhaustive consideration had been made in the spirit of genuine patriotism when decisions have to be taken regarding the present land and maritime borders of our beloved Cambodia.

The meeting ended in a noble atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Hun Sen Meets U.S. Official, Discusses Aid

BK2810130991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] On 24 October 1991, at 1430, His Excellency Hun Sen, prime minister of the State of Cambodia, held his first meeting ever with Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. On the Cambodian side, Hor Namhong, minister of foreign affairs; Sok An, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Uch Kim-an, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers were present. Representing the United States were Sichan Siv, deputy assistant to the President for public liaison; Kenneth Quinn, deputy assistant to the secretary of state; and Christopher Lafleur, head of the State Department's Indochina Affairs.

In his discussion with Solomon, H.E. Hun Sen first dealt with a number of matters concerning humanitarian and economic aid to Cambodia as well as various objectives in implementing the accords on the Cambodian solution.

Regarding the issues of U.S. soldiers missing in action and prisoners of war, Solomon expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation the Cambodian side has rendered in this matter. He welcomed H.E. Hun Sen's reassurance of the State of Cambodia's readiness to cooperate with the United States, Vietnam, and Laos in seeking the remains of the U.S. MIA's and POW's.

Solomon reiterated the U.S. position in helping send to a tribunal those responsible for genocidal crimes according to the new Cambodian Government's decision.

H.E. Hun Sen reassured Solomon of Cambodia's determination to implement liberal democracy and a multiparty system, and, the United States warmly praised this attitude.

At the same time, the Cambodian prime minister and the U.S. assistant secretary of state also exchanged views on the powers of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia—UNTAC.

This meeting procceded in an extremely cordial and joyous atmosphere full of mutual understanding.

On the morning of 25 October 1991, before H.E. Hun Sen's departure from Paris to Bangkok, a meeting of all members of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia was held under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the SNC, with the participation of Jean-David Levitte, chief of the Asia Department of the French Foreign Ministry.

The meeting participants agreed on several important issues, such as the security and living conditions of all SNC members in Phnom Penh.

H.E. Hun Sen together with all delegation members of the State of Cambodia arrived in Bangkok on 26 October 1991. There, he was greeted at the airport by Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, and on the same day, he went on to visit Australia until the end of October.

Chea Sim Interviewed by Japanese Journalists

BK2510114191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Interview with Chea Sim, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party, by ASAHI

SHIMBUN, NHK, and YOMIURI SHIMBUN on 21 October; place not given—read by announcers]

[Summary from poor reception] [Chea Sim] Following decades of fighting, including the past 13 years of conflict, the Cambodian situation entered a stage in which all the concerned parties wanted to end the dispute politically. After the national reconciliation policy was outlined in the search for a political solution, this situation came to its final stage on 20 October, when the State of Cambodia sent its high-ranking delegation to attend the Paris international conference on Cambodia for the signing of the peace accord.

The Phnom Penh faction has never been known to be a war monger, but it needs to be able to defend itself. After the Vietnamese troops withdrew voluntarily, and despite the decrease in military activities, the opposition Khmer groups did not stop attacking us. This forced us to fight back in self-defense. The Cambodian people suffered greatly in the war that had been protracting for the past two decades. They were fed up with the continual fighting and wanted to concentrate their energy on national reconstruction.

As all of you know, over the past few days our Cambodian People's Party [CPP] held its extraordinary congress to adopt its political platform, which conforms with realities at this new juncture, with the aspirations of the Cambodian people, and with everything CPP has done over almost 13 years. The CPP has amended its platform and its statute to cope with the current situation.

Our constitution has liberalized economic relations with countries throughout the world, including Japan. As you know, we now are embarking on a free-market economy, and we espouse democracy. [passage indistinct]

For this reason, in his address to the party's extraordinary congress, H.E. Hun Sen appealed to foreign companies to invest in Cambodia. "The Cambodian factions will propose that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk run in future presidential elections and that the Phnom Penh faction field no candidates to rival Samdech Sihanouk. This shows that the Phnom Penh faction is not power-hungry. In good faith, the State of Cambodia wishes for a political solution, for national reconciliation, and for an end to the bloody war in Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can again live in peace.

"Phnom Penh's genuine wish after the elections is to end the mutual distrust, vilification, grudging, and griping. The State of Cambodia's only desire after the elections is to see all political parties join hands in rebuilding the Cambodian society."

In his speech, he also discussed home and land ownership and the decision to maintain current ownership so that the people can own the land they work.

We want to make Cambodia an economically developed society. Our goal is to eliminate the poverty among Cambodians. Consequently, only by terminating the bloody war in Cambodia can we build a prosperous Cambodia.

"As all of you know, not long ago I paid an informal visit to Japan. In my visit, I was cordially greeted by H.E. Watanabe, with whom I held many discussions on the Cambodian problem. We also discussed the issues of investment and reconstruction of Cambodia and Japan's humanitarian aid. I would like to thank the Japanese Government and people for giving the Cambodian people humanitarian aid. As you know, the Cambodian people this year have suffered greatly because of floods. They are facing great difficulties and are in need of seeds and means of production. We are encouraging them to concentrate on production during the flood-receding season. Thank you. I am ready to answer your questions."

[Unidentified reporter] In your opinion, what will be the main obstacle to the implementation of the accord?

[Chea Sim] "I think the implementation of the accord will be successful. When the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] arrives in Cambodia, there will be UN monitoring. The difficult task facing UNTAC will be controlling the armed forces that are to be reduced by 70 percent. There will not be enough UNTAC personnel to control all the forces of the opposition Khmer groups. Furthermore, most of these resistance forces can be found only in heavily mined jungle areas. It is true that the UNTAC force includes mine disposal experts, but there are not a sufficient number of them to do the job." If the other groups are bent on concealing arms, ammunition, and forces, there will be a civil war. "Therefore, to avoid obstruction against the implementation of the accord's political solution, UNTAC will have to carry out on-site inspections of the opposition Khmer groups' positions and the opposition Khmer groups must not object." There will be no problem as far as the Phnom Penh armed forces are concerned. It is easy to inspect the forces regrouped in barracks.

If the other side conceals arms, ammunition, and forces, there might be violations of the accord. If the accord is violated, there might be obstacles to its implementation.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you expect to have difficulties in achieving an early national reconciliation?

[Chea Sim] In my opinion, after the signing of the accord, the political solution will surely forge ahead, for we have already agreed on the political solution and the accord. The factions must implement the accord, and, if they do not, we will consider that a violation of the accord. "We expect all factions to abide by the signed accord. In my opinion, the elections will be held at the end of 1992 or no later than the beginning of 1993."

[Unidentified reporter] Please tell us why the party changed its name and held its extraordinary congress; what is the future political platform of the CPP; why did you dump Marxism-Leninism, which had been the CPP's foundation; how would the CPP prevent the return of the past catastrophe; to what extent does the CPP recognize the current UN role; and would you comment on the present development in the Soviet Union?

[Chea Sim] The most recent changes in the CPP is a normal part of its political life. In our political platform, we talked about the CPP's time-honored struggle. Only the CPP dared to rise up to save the lives of the Cambodian people.

Why haven't we included Marxism-Leninism in our political platform? "As you know, the past congresses of our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party were timed to coordinate with the national and democratic revolution in Cambodia. Presently, the political platform that was put forward must conform with Cambodia's economic policy over the past 13 years. It is true that Marxism-Leninism and socialism are the foundations of the revolution. Some parties talk very well of Marxism-Leninism and socialist construction, just as a certain party solemnly did in 1975. This party did so on paper only, however. In practice, it betrayed Marxism-Leninism and socialism by massacring the Cambodian people, depriving the Cambodian people of their ownership [words indistinct] only the Pol Pot regime practiced a communal kitchen system on a national scale, turning the people into slaves and reducing them to poverty."

As for the CPP, it has propounded a free-market economy and will work to respond to the Cambodian people's wishes. "The Cambodian people are scared of the word socialism, because the polpotists gave them a bitter taste of their brand of socialism when they betrayed their Marxist-Leninist ideal. They preached the theory, but in practice they slaughtered the people.

"The CPP is being realistic and is trying to respond to the people's aspirations. There is not a sentence in its political platform that talks about renouncing Marxism-Leninism, nor is there any that mentions Marxism-Leninism."

[Passage indistinct] like people in the rest of the world, including Japan, the Cambodian people are also trying to prevent the past catastrophe from returning. This will be decided in the future elections, when the Cambodian people will vote for those who have helped them, who have saved them, and who can prevent the past catastrophe from returning. "If the people vote for other parties that are allied to the criminals, these criminals might be given an opportunity to return.

"Of course, the UN role must respect national sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Moreover, UNTAC is only a provisional authority during the transitional period; it is not an authority controlling the administration in Cambodia. The Cambodian people expect that the UN role will be conducted correctly vis-a-vis sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

[Unidentified reporter] "Please explain the reasons for the changes in the party. As a party leader, do you have any responsibility in preparing for the coming elections?

[Chea Sim] "It is true that the change in the party leadership is just part of the CPP's normal political life. This is not a new issue. The CPP has been through many reshuffles in its leadership, just like other parties throughout the world, which usually change their leaders from one congress to another. This change does not mean there is any internal crisis at all; it is just part of the party's normal political process." Anyone can become a party chairman if he is elected during the congress. "I myself, who have been elected chairman of the CPP Central Committee, have a role in the party within the framework of the political solution or, in other words, I have a role in the party as a contender among the other representatives of the party. The change must conform with the circumstances [words indistinct]. This is not surprising. It is just the normal political life of our party."

[Unidentified reporter] Of course, changing leaders is part of normal political life. But why does this change have to come at this time?

[Chea Sim] The change of leaders is part of political life, because, in the process of going from one congress to another usually involves a leadership change. "I became party chairman through an election. If there was opposition to my candidacy, I would not have been elected. Because there was a consensus, I was elected chairman of the party."

[Unidentified reporter] Why has Heng Samrin become honorary chairman?

[Chea Sim] "As for H.E. Heng Samrin, he still has an important role, to help carry out the joint task of the party chairman and of the CPP Central Committee. H.E. Heng Samrin, moreover, is the head of state. As a president of the state, H.E. Heng Samrin continues to play an important role in the CPP. H.E. Heng Samrin, H.E. Hun Sen, and I myself are the ones who map out the road."

[Unidentified reporter] The multi-party system is authorized following the extraordinary party congress. Can you tell if there will be new political parties soon?

[Chea Sim] "Basically, we cannot be sure. But the political platform is very clear about the multi-party system. The sentences that deal with this will have very far-reaching significance in the years to come. One can form other political parties, but they must be within the framework of the political solution for Cambodia. In addition to the four existing parties, other parties can be formed provided each of them has more than 5,000 members. They will have the right to join the elections. Moreover, after elections, other political parties can be created because, within the framework of the political solution for Cambodia, there would already be a multi-party system, and our party political platform has already liberalized the multi-party system."

[Unidentified reporter] "What is your opinion on Japan's contribution to Cambodia's reconstruction?

[Chea Sim] "It is true that Japan plays an important role in contributing to Cambodia's reconstruction. I am making many appeals to Japan to invest in Cambodia, and a Japanese company is already here for oil exploitation. I hope that more Japanese companies will invest in the country. As you know, H.E. Hun Sen has already visited Japan and I, too, went to Japan to discuss this issue. The Japanese side made many assurances about its assistance to Cambodian reconstruction." [passage indistinct]

Khieu Samphan Discusses Khmer Rouge Intentions

BK2810013491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 91 p 1, 3

[by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has pledged it will not plunge Cambodia into civil war again and also gave an assurance it will cooperate fully to implement the United Nations peace plan signed in Paris.

In an interview with the BANGKOK POST in Paris last week, Khmer Rouge political leader Khieu Samphan said his organisation is confident of support from an "overwhelming majority of Cambodians both inside and outside Cambodia."

Khieu Samphan insists that its tainted leader, Pol Pot, became nothing but "an ordinary citizen" upon the signing of the agreement last week.

Responding for the first time to international fears about its record of having slaughtered a countless number of Cambodians, Khieu Samphan said the Khmer Rouge "cannot do anything at its own will" given UN vigilance.

He claims there is "popular support" from the Khmer people whom it counted on throughout the 13 years of its struggle.

The four warring Cambodian parties, new collectively represented in the Supreme National Council, together with 19 interested countries signed a comprehensive political settlement for Cambodia which will allow the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to administer the country and organise a general election.

Speaking about the Paris session, Khieu Samphan emphasised it is in his party's interests to see the agreement implemented in Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan, who also signed the agreements as an SNC member, expressed unease over attempts to exclude his party from the peace process because of its atrocities.

In their statements before the signing ceremony, the foreign ministers of the U.S. Britain, and Australia underscored the brutality of the Khmer Rouge rule of Cambodia during 1976-1979 when hundreds of thousands of Khmers were killed in the name of revolution.

In contrast, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam of Vietnam, which occupied Cambodia from 1979 and ousted the Khmer Rouge, made no reference to the point in his speech.

Khieu Samphan said: "There are people who want to get rid of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] Party. In the past, they wanted to get our party out of the peace negotiations. Now with peace agreeme already signed, they still try to eliminate us in the course of the implementation."

He called on the UNTAC to "restrain itself from being part of that game and do everyting it can to prevent those people from achieving that aim (of excluding the Khmer Rouge).

He warned that the exclusion of his faction from the implementation of the UN peace plan would jeopardise national reconciliation—the key element.

He also pointed to the miltiary-related responsibilities of the UNTAC in disarming and demobilising all armed forces as the most difficult task ahead.

Besides one million Vietnamese settlers, there remain "several thousand" Vietnamese cadres disguised among the Khmers, he alleged, adding these cadres will be ready to sabotage the peace plan.

"What we fear is that all Cambodian armed forces are not regrouped and disarmed according to the plan. There might be armed soldiers left at large, and to hold an election in such a situation will be very difficult and create the possibility of provocative, sabotage acts."

In this context, the effective implementation of the plan—cooperation between the UNTAC and the SNC with Prince Sihanouk as president—is the most crucial factor, he said.

But he added that favourable conditions exist for Cambodians to persevere in reconciling past differences.

"Secondly, the overwhelming majority of Cambodians inside the country and abroad are aware, after 13 years of struggle, that the DK is a patriotic force. Indeed, there are many people who still oppose the party's past practices but understand our patriotism an

Khieu Samphan said the Khmeer rouge will "strongly uphold the principle of national reconciliation to avoid civil war," in the transition period and beyond.

"We are convinced that with our endeavours to uphold national reconciliation we have a national force to support us. Those who are against our past policies also support this principle of national reconciliation because they need to see a stable, peaceful Cambodia through transition and in future."

He denied the Khmer Rouge has an elaborate plan to enable it to eventually rule Cambodia alone.

"We need a successful transition to have peace and stability, to prevent forces that want to destabilise Cambodia. Besides, the UN is coming witht he UNTAC to prepare and conduct an election itself. Therefore the results of the elction will be in the hands of the organisers. We will fully respect the results of the election," he said.

The Khmer Rouge "has no interest at all in not respecting the poll result, because otherwise we will fall into the trap of the enemy and work against our own interests and those of Cambodia.

"In the past 13 years, we have made contributions in the resistance forces. We fought hard. We made many sacrifices all those years not to create such a situation again which would condemn Cambodia to death because we will die too."

Khieu Samphan visualises "a liberal, democratic, pluralistic regime with a free market economy" after the election.

"In such a framework, we cannot do anything at our own will. The propaganda about the DK's plan to return to power alone is therefore not correct. The Cambodian people inside and abroad know well the situation. That's why they are not worried about the DK but thre are worries from those who want to harm the DK and consequently natinal reconciliation."

Pol Pot "has announced that after the settlement of the Cambodian problem he will totally retire. So he will not play any role from now on," Khieu Samphan said.

"In fact, when he resigned from any active role, he was appointed the director of the Institution for Defence Studies. But he also resigned from that position a few years ago. Whether he will return to Phnom Penh or not, I don't know. It is his right as a ordinary citizen."

On reports of forcible repatriation of refugees in Khmer Rouge- controlled camps, Khieu Samphan asked the world community not to hold him responsible for the voluntary return of Cambodians ahead of UN-sponsored repatriation.

"Our utmost concern is to see the peace agreement implemented fairly and fully in all aspects and not to create any problem that will in any way sabotage such a process. In this context, we fully respect the UNHCR's role in the repatriation," he said.

He denied reports his party wants to move its population ahead of the UN plan.

"The repatriation of the refugees cannot at all be linked with the election. The refugees are eager to return, after 13 years away from home, to cultivate in their land. For those who cannot resist the temptation to return (before the systematic repatriation) we cannot stop them. I urge you not to hold us responsible for the voluntary returns. Do we have to respect their wish?"

Khieu Samphan declined to respond to reports about a Khmer Rouge secret army being kept to strengthen its return to Cambodia.

SNC Communique on Member Security in Phnom Penh

BK2910011291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Oct 91

["Communique of the Cambodian Supreme National Council"—date not given]

[Text] On 25 October in Paris, the Supreme National Council [SNC] held a meeting under the supreme chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the SNC. The SNC meeting approved three points, as follows: 1. All SNC members must go to Phnom Penh and set up their offices there as soon as possible so that the SNC under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk can proceed with its responsibilities in regard to the implementation of the agreement signed on 23 October 1991.

2. To enable the SNC to fulfill its duties effectively and independently, an international foundation will be set up in the near future for receiving voluntary donations from the countries that signed the Paris agreement.

3. The protection of the security of the SNC members in Phnom Penh must be arranged according to the following conditions:

Each SNC member is authorized to have a maximum of 10 bodyguards for his personal security and the protection of his living quarters. When travelling, each SNC member will have three bodyguards. Bodyguards are not allowed to enter the SNC meeting hall. Bodyguards should be armed with light weapons, but, when a SNC member is on a private trip, his bodyguards should not be armed. Lists of the types of weapons used and their serial numbers should be presented to SNC Chairman Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the UN authorities concerned.

The above communique was approved and officially signed by SNC Chairman Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 25 October 1991.

Heng Samrin Greets Czechoslovak President Havel

BK2710105891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] His Excellency Heng Samrin, chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, recently sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. In essence, the message says:

On the 73d founding anniversary of the Czech and Slovak independent state, I would like to express my warmest congratulations to you. I would like to take this happy occasion to wish you and the Czech and Slovak people happiness and prosperity. I will work to further develop the relations of friendship between our two states and people. Please accept my high consideration.

Hun Sen, Hor Namhong Greet CSFR Counterparts

BK2810042291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] On the occasion of the 73d founding anniversary of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic [CSFR], His Excellency Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC]'s Council of Ministers, has sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Marian Calfa, CSFR prime minister.

The message noted: I hope that under your leadership, the CSFR Government will achieve more successes for the happiness and well-being of the Czech and Slovak people.

His Excellency Hor Namhong, SOC foreign minister, also sent a greetings message to His Excellency Jiri Dienstbier, CSFR foreign minister on the same occasion.

UN Experts' Preparations for Elections Reported

BK2910050091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 29 Oct 91

[By Sheri Prasso]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 29 (AFP)—For U.N. experts mapping a course toward free elections, Cambodia is both a dream come true and a nightmare.

"People don't really know what elections are here. You're starting from scratch," said Canadian elections expert and U.N. mission leader Ron Gould while flying over the Cambodian countryside on the way to the western provincial capital Battambang.

This country has been at war for more than two decades. No Cambodian under age 40 has ever voted in a free election. Under a mandate set out in a peace treaty signed last week, the United Nations is responsible for putting on a multi-party poll. The target date is April 1993.

"Cambodia in a sense is ideal because the United Nations is charged with organizing and controlling the election, not just supervising what's already there," Gould said. "This is the first time in history that the United Nations is in charge of everything." U.N. specialists will have to draft a complete election law and code of conduct for all participants, draw district boundaries, register voters, print ballots, teach people how to vote and train Cambodians to run their own elections.

"With the state of the country and the state of the economy, it's a real challenge," Gould said. "There's nothing to build on." Election planners also must take into account the aftermath of war—hundreds of thousands of displaced people and refugees who must be repatriated, and a countryside littered with unexploded mines.

The 20-member U.N. mission which left Tuesday was here for 10 days to study such election-related factors as communications between cities and rural areas, local government records, the availability of meeting halls and the strength of mass media.

For the map makers, legal experts and ballot specialists making a mini-tour of Cambodia to collect data, the task is a daunting one. Robert McKay, an American cartographer at the United Nations charged with drawing up district boundaries, took a look at every old map of Cambodia he could find in the five provinces he visited.

He was about to dispair until the final day, when came across a French-made map showing the political boundaries of 1966. "It was buried away in the bottom of some drawer," he explained. "We said 'eureka.' This was precisely what we wanted. Well, really what we wanted was a current one, but there is no current map because no one's been doing cartography here for 25 years."

"Drawing districts without such a find "would have been a nightmare," he said. Next, McKay will send pieces of the map to the authorities of 19 provinces plus the capital and ask them to mark whatever changes have occurred in the last 25 years. As for parts of Cambodia controlled by the Khmer Rouge or other factions, "maybe we'll just have to go with the best we have and say it's based on 1966 information," he said.

The United Nations will use a proportional representation system decided on by the four Cambodian factions before the peace agreement was signed. The system elects representatives to the National Assembly based on the percentage of votes they receive in each of 19 provinces and two districts of the capital.

Out of an estimated population of eight million—nobody knows for sure—about four million people are probably eligible to vote, Gould said. U.N. specialists must keep in mind that they won't be running elections here forever, he said.

The goal is to use Cambodians to run elections to the greatest extent possible rather than bring in thousands of international workers. "We want to create an election system where Cambodians can pick it up and use it rather than create a vacuum when we pull out," he said.

The U.N. mission also took a look at the local press as a means to teach Cambodians how to vote. It found a mass media with very little mass to it. In Battambang, for example, the television station only broadcasts at 10 watts, the radio station at 50 kilohertz. The city's only printing press is a relic badly in need of spare parts.

Video parlors—a big hit all over Asia because they need only a small businessman's restaurant, a television and a video player—are the answer, Gould said. The elections team can make plenty of educational videos and regularly have them shown ahead of the standard kung-fu fare. "By the time the election rolls around people will be fully aware of what elections are, how to vote, etc.," Gould said.

Hungarian Oil Firm To Explore Khmer Rouge Area

BK2810140891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 28 (AFP)—Nawa Oil Co., an independent Hungarian firm, signed its first-ever contract Monday to explore for oil in Cambodia—in territory at least partly claimed by the Khmer Rouge. "We know about this problem and we are prepared to cope with this problem," said Nawa's director, Sandor Doleschall. "We have received assurances from the Cambodian Government that (the bloc) is safe," he said. "We hope in reality it will be that."

The Hungarians forsee an initial investment of 15 million to 20 million dollars to explore the onland and another off-shore site for a three-year renewable period, Doleschall said. "We wanted to be one of the first companies coming here to invest," he said.

The Cambodians ended a 13-year civil war last week by signing a peace agreement that gives the United Nations authority over the government until the four Cambodian factions can hold elections. The territory in which Nawa is exploring has been at least partly controlled by the Khmer Rouge during the fighting.

Nawa is the second oil company to sign for exploration rights with the Cambodian Government. Earlier this month, a joint venture between London's Enterprise Oil and France's Compagnie Europeenne des Petroles (CEP) agreed to explore 5,000 square kilometers (2,000 square miles) off the coast of Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government had invited foreign oil companies to bid for exploration rights for 26 onshore and off-shore sites. Nawa was the only bidder for its zones, but Doleschall said the onshore site it chose on the seacoast bordering Thailand holds the best potential for producing oil.

"Everyone was interested in this, but there is a kind of restraint because some leading politicans of the Western world were not quite sure of this peace," Doleschall said. "The work onshore will be more difficult, but according to our geologists the best bloc is (ours)," he said.

Ith Praing, deputy minister of industry, said that 20 blocs remain to be allocated to foreign companies, and that contracts would be awarded for the second round of bidding by the end of this year. Several American companies, including Chevron Corp., were interested in exploration, he said.

Agreement Signed With Joint Canada Organization

BK2810143691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 28—A cooperation agreement has been signed here between Cambodia and the Cambodia-Canada Development Program organisation. The agreement concentrated on the development of health care, education, and agricultural training facilities in suburban and remote areas. Under the agreement, the organisation has been permitted to open an account in the Cambodian Bank to facilitate its socioeconomic development work in Cambodia.

General Receives Outgoing Lao Ambassador

BK2710111891 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 27 Oct (SPK)—General Bou Thang, vice chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, recently received in Phnom Penh Lao Ambassador Thongsoukkhoun Phuonsavat, who came to bid farewell to him at the end of his mission to Cambodia.

Bou Thang expressed his high esteem for the Lao ambassador's role in Cambodia, especially his active contribution to the consolidation of solidarity between the two countries.

Ambassador Phuonsavat deeply thanked Gen. Bou Thang and the Cambodian party and state for having provided him with all kinds of facilities to accomplish his mission.

The Lao ambassador was received by Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong and National Assembly Vice Chairman Mat Ly as well.

Heng Samrin Inaugurates Pursat Bridge 23 Oct

BK2810143291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 28—Heng Samrin, president of the State Council, attended on October 23 the inauguration ceremony of "Samaki" bridge in the provincial town of Pursat during his tour of the province.

He named the bridge "Samaki" and officially announced its opening to traffic then.

The bridge is located in the province [words indistinct]. Its construction, which was started in April 1990, was completely finished in mid-October [words indistinct] at a cost of 16.3 million riel, of which 8.6 million riel were donated by charity people in the province and 9.3 million riel by President Heng Samrin [words indistinct] to 10-ton loads.

During his tour, President Heng Samrin called on 110 families of war invalids and flood victims in the province and provided them with 110 parcels of consumer goods and 110,000 riel.

He also [word indistinct] to see the boat race [words indistinct] souvenirs to the winning boat.

Indonesia

Further on Postponed Portuguese E. Timor Visit

Alatas Doubts 'Good Will' of MP's

BK2810123191 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1108 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 28 (ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said on Monday that he doubted the good will of Portugal's members of parliament who had postponed their planned visit to East Timor, former Portuguese colony, on November 4.

Minister Alatas said that he had not received any official letter from the Portuguese Government about the postponement of the visit and that he knew it from the press reports.

The French news agency, AFP, reported on Saturday that the president of the Portuguese Assembly Victor Crespo had decided to put off the East Timor visit that would include a fact-finding team of the United Nations until Indonesia revoked its refusal for entry of a Lisbon-based Australian journalist, Jill Jolliffe.

"Jolliffe, a correspondent for "THE AGE" in Melbourne, does not represent a journalist, because she is Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor]. Indonesia has every right to refuse entry of any foreign journalist it does not like joining the Portuguese legislatiors during their visit to East Timor," Alatas said.

"The same is true with the Lisbon government. They could always reject any foreign journalist chosen by Indonesia to join the team," he added.

Saying that it was in line with the tripartite agreement reached in New York between Indonesia, the United Nations, and Portugal, Alatas said that "if the cancellation of the visit is true," then it would be the second postponement by the Portuguese Government to visit its former colony since 1987.

East Timor, which lies in the eastern part of Indonesia's Timor island, was formerly Portugal's colony of 600,000 people. East Timor integrated itself into Indonesia in 1976 following the withdrawal of the Lisbon government from the territory shortly after the outbreak of a civil war in the colony.

Speaking to reporters after attending a reception of the national day of the Republic of Czecho and Slovakia, Alatas said Indonesia "does not intend to create difficult circumstances to the Portuguese legislators to visit East Timor."

An advance team comprising Portuguese and UN officials visited East Timor last week to prepare for the November visit by Lisbon legislators. Members of the team had expressed their good impressions on the development achieved by East Timor, currently Indonesia's 27th province.

Meanwhile, Deputy House Speaker R. Sukardi said on Monday that it was unethical on the part of Portugal to breach the agreement already reached in New York.

"The sovereignty of East Timor as an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia is an undeniable fact and would not be affected by Portugal's action," Sukardi said.

Another Indonesian diplomat, Lopez da Cruz, said that Jakarta denied Jolliffe's Indonesia entry because she was very much anti-the Jakarta government and that she was a supporter of Fretilin, a pro-communist separatist group that once tried to set up a country in East Timor.

Lopez da Cruz, who was formerly deputy vice governor of the province, said that it was only the Lisbon government's pretext to cancel its legislators' visit to East Timor because of Jakarta's refusal of Jill Jolliffe.

"Actually they (the Portuguese parliamentarians) are afraid to come to East Timor," he added.

Condemns Lisbon for Suspending Visit

BK2810135791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] JAKARTA, Oct 28 (AFP)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on Monday hit back at Lisbon for stalling a long-planned visit by Portuguese legislators to East Timor.

Portuguese House Speaker Vitor Crespo announced Saturday that Lisbon would suspend the visit until Indonesia reversed a decision to bar an Australian journalist from accompanying its delegation. "What is the purpose then of this visit, if the participation of one journalist seems to be more important than the entire visit," Alatas told a meeting with Jakarta-based foreign journalists. "We sincerely regret that after so many efforts ... we are to stumble at such a small thing. In this particular case it is not Indonesia that is causing the trouble but it is again Portugal."

Under a U.N.-sponsored arrangement, 13 Portuguese parliamentarians and a yet unspecified number of representatives of the U.N. Secretary General would visit East Timor for 12 days accompanied by 32 journalists. Indonesia and Portugual would each be free to choose six journalists from the international media along with 10 journalists from their own countries.

Alatas said that Jakarta objected to one of the six international journalists proposed by Portugal. He said Jill Jollife, a Lisbon-based Australian freelance, was not "an objective journalist anymore because she is more like a propagandist for a cause," that of the Fretilin, the pro-independance movement in East Timor.

Fretilin has been fighting the Indonesian authorities in East Timor ever since Indonesian troops annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1975 in the wake of the withdrawal of Portuguese colonial administration.

Jakarta declared East Timor its 27th province in 1976 but the United Nations still recognize Lisbon as the administrator of the territory. "There is a limit to patience and there is a limit to tolerance, of having to give in to everything they have asked ... I categorically reject the notion that is now being put forward by the Portuguese as we are the cause of this last minute breakdown in the visit," Alatas said.

He said that Jakarta had given in to most, if not all, of the Portuguese demand so far. "We did not think that the question of one journalist would have forced this postponement. Unless, from the beginning, it is Portugal which was not very happy with this idea after all," he said.

Alatas said that under a compromise proposed by the U.N. Undersecretary General Raffeeuddin Ahmed, both sided had agreed that each retained the right to veto any of the six international journalists proposed by the other. "It has nothing to do with press freedom, nothing to do with trying to block information," he said, referring to Lisbon charges that the Indonesian veto constituted a violation of press freedom.

Asked whether Jakarta planned to try to get the United Nations to accept Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor through a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, Alatas said he did not yet know, but he would keep his options open. He said several countries which had recognized the de facto sovereignty of Indonesia over East Timor, such as the United States and Australia, had suggested that Jakarta drop the plan for the visit because the ensuing publicity could put the East Timor question back before the United Nations.

The East Timor issue had last been included in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly in 1982.

E. Timor Secessionists Beat Pedestrians to Death

BK2310154991 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Two pedestrians, Alfonso and Sebastiao Gomez, were beaten to death by a number youths at the (Mutail) Church in Dili, East Timor today. The Information Center of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia issued a press release saying that the incident began after several youths who had gathered at the (Mutail) Church threw stones at several pedestrians at approximately 0215 Central Indonesian Time early today. Policemen, who rushed to the scene, investigated the incident and arrested a number of suspects at 6 AM. An investigation later revealed that the suspects are persons opposed to the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia.

The arrest sparked a protest by several youths at the (Mutail) Church at 10 AM, but the situation was immediately brought under control. The police are continuing their investigation. The public have been asked to remain calm and not allow themselves to be provoked by irresponsible groups.

Phone Network Commissioned in East Timor

BK2210143291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0945 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Dili (East Timor), Oct. 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia's youngest province, East Timor, starting from Monday, October 21, enjoys a telephone direct dial facility, making it the 13th province in the country having a fully automatic telephone network.

"It is mainly aimed at boosting the economic growth of East Timor so that it can catch up with the progress of other provinces in Indonesia," Tourism, Post, and Telecommunications Minister Susilo Sudarman said during a ceremony to dedicate the telecommunication facility in Baucau, about 130 kilometers east of here.

With a direct [words indistinct] will not only be able to accelerate its growth but to support the development of other nearby provinces as well, Sudarman said.

He also thanked the provincial administration, P.T. Telkom Indo (the state-owned domestic telecommunication company) and the East Timorese in general for the success in the construction of the facility.

The telephone direct dial facility was only one of the efforts of the government to enable East Timor, the former Portuguese colony which integrated into Indonesia in 1976, to reach rapid progress, he said.

The province—now records an economic growth of around 6.90 percent—is made up of the eastern part of the Timor island which covers an area of 14,609 square kilometers.

From the beginning the government has placed high priority on the province's development of infrastructure and communication facilities as well, including land transportation network, sea and air transportation facilities, and irrigation projects with the objective of improving the welfare and supporting the mobility of the East Timorese.

Information and telecommunication systems have also been given proper attention.

Information about various aspects of life, for example, is transmitted to the people through various means ranging from the television programs relayed from the national television network TVRI to radio broadcasting programs and printed publications.

With the operation of the mini-earth station here in May 1979, the country's 27th province began to be linked by telephone lines through the Palapa Domestic Telecommunication Satellite with all Indonesian cities. [passage omitted]

Jordan Air Force To Buy Indonesian 'Choppers'

BK2810085691 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0815 GMT 28 Oct 91

[All Jordanian names as received]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 28 (ANTARA)—Jordanian Air Force Commander Major General Ihsan H. Shurdom, impressed by the sophisticated technology in Nusantara Aircraft Industry (IPTN), has expressed his intention of purchasing BO-105 defence-oriented choppers.

Shurdom and Jordanian Air Force Logistics Director Brigadier General Nadir Dahabi were received by IPTN President Director B.J. Habibie, Indonesian Air Force announced here over the weekend.

Habibie said: "We (Indonesia) have acquired the technique (aircraft manufacturing), but we don't produce all components."

In principle, he added, even aircraft industries such as Boeing and McDonnel Douglas did not make all the components required for their aircraft production.

Some parts were bought from other industries, he said.

In addition to visiting IPTN, the Jordanian delegation also visited the National Army Industry (Pindad), National Electronic Institute, Air Force Command School, all of them in Bandung, and Technology Research Center (Puspitek) in Serpong.

Shurdom and entourage, who arrived here last Thursday, called on Armed Forces Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno and Air Force Chief Lieutenant General Sibun.

The guests stayed here for a week.

Singapore Official Opens Batam Island Factories

BK2810102891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0825 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 29 (ANTARA)—Two factories owned by two giant companies started operation on Monday, jointly inaugurated by Indonesian Minister of Research and Technology B.J. Habibie and Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong in Batam Island's industrial complex.

Both factories are owned respectively by P.T. Sumitomo Wiring Systems Batam Indonesia for the production of various electrical wire components and by P.T. Thomson Indonesia for the setting up of a TV industry.

Sumitomo, the giant Japanese company, has invested five million U.S. dollars or about nine and a half billion rupiahs in a joint venture with the Salim Group of companies. It will employ about 550 workers whose number will increase to 1,000 in three years.

Meanwhile P.T. Thomson Indonesia has invested about three million U.S. dollars or about six billion rupiahs, occupying an area of about 6,000 square meters and is able to manufacture five million module units for the assembling of television sets.

The presence of the two giant companies is in line with the Singapore-Johor-Riau triangle growth strategy to expand operation and marketing as well as to raise competitiveness in the world market.

Singapore circles told ANTARA that the presence of the two well-known multinational companies would certainly encourage other entrepreneurs to start operation soon.

Through the Batam Industrial Park (BIP), which is a joint venture between the Singapore Jurong Environmental Engineering and the Salim Group, a 500-hectare industrial area has been prepared as an industrial complex at Muka Kuning in the center of Batam Island.

Previously, the Muka Kuning area was grown with brushwood but is now ready to accommodate at least 40 industrial firms.

Says No Pollution Danger

BK2810130191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Singapore Government has assured the Indonesian Government that the industrial activities on the islands of Batam and Bintan will not pollute their environment. Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore minister of trade and industry, gave the assurance before newsmen following the inauguration of a factory producing TV components at the Batam Industrial Park today. He said that, if there is pollution on Batam Island, its effects will also be felt in Singapore because Singapore is only 20 kilometers from Batam Island.

The Batam Industrial Park will house smoke-free electronics industries and will absorb many workers.

Industry Minister on Regional Economic Growth

BK2510115091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0916 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Denpasar, Oct 25 (OANA/ANTARA)—Minister of Industry Hartarto has said that the Asia Pacific region and the European Community will become strategic keys as well as stable regions for economic growth in the 1990s.

In his written address at the closing ceremony of the International Convention of the Quality Control Circle (ICQCC) 1991 at Nusa Dua, Bali, Thursday night, the minister said that the Asia-Pacific region, particularly ASEAN, would react fully and constructively on new challenges in order to enjoy a dynamic and rapid economic growth in the coming decade.

On national development, he said that Indonesia had gained a new momentum which would provide it with more strength for a sustainable economic development, particularly in creating a more balanced economic structure between the agricultural and industrial sectors.

According to Hartarto, growth in the non-oil/gas sector was an important indicator in Indonesia's current economic growth, in which this sector contributed more than 50 per cent of Indonesia's total exports.

As an example he pointed at the 1990/91 exports of industrial products which reached a value of 12.6 billion U.S. dollars or an increase of 88 per cent compared with 1989/1990.

This increase in exports had made the industrial sector a driving force of Indonesia's economic growth, Hartarto remarked.

On the same occasion, the chairman of the Indonesian quality management association (PMMI), Sudomo, appraised the convention which was held from 22 October, as successful.

He expressed the hope that the convention would provide inputs to all participants in the efforts to enhance the quality of the life of the people as well as the national economic growth.

The chairman of the organizing committee, Aditya Nugroho, announced that agreement had been reached that South Korea would host the next ICQCC convention in november 1992.

The three-day convention was attended by 1,600 participants from 22 countries, among others Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and host country Indonesia.

Industrialists Told Not To Build on Farmland

BK2110130591 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0941 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto reminded local industrialists on Monday that they should not establish factories on farmland, especially on plots already provided with irrigation system.

The president made the statement during a meeting with the board of executives of the Association of Indonesian Industrial Areas (HKI).

HKI's chairman, Halim Shahab, told reporters after meeting the president at the Bina Graha Presidential Office that the head of state had urged industrialists to make use of uninhabited plots of land for the site of factories so as not to impair irrigated farm fields.

Shahab quoted President Suharto as saying that industrialists should reclaim coastal areas if they wanted to set up an industry rather than building it on plots of arable land because it is the duty of the general public to maintain the country's self-sufficiency in rice.

Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country, achieved self-sufficency in rice in 1984 after becoming the world's largest importer of rice, the country's stapple food.

Asked why plots of paddy-fields in certain areas had been converted into industrial sites, Shahab said that absence of town or district development planning was the main reason that gave rise to the problem.

Shahab also said that during the meeting with the president he had suggested that licensing procedures concerning industrial establishment be simplified into a one-roof system so that investors would not have to face a lot of red tape in various government offices before obtaining the licence.

Responding to the suggestion, President Suharto, who was accompanied by Junior Minister of Industry Tungky Ariwibowo, said that the one-roof institution for issuing industrial permit would later be developed by the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) and its regional chapters.

Touching on land procurement for the industry, Shahab said that it was better for an investor to deal personally with the landowners and not through a broker or any other third party.

Another major problem often faced by the indsutrialists, according to him, was that many industrial areas had not been adequately provided with basic infrastructure such as eletricity, telephone lines, and drinking water.

Laos

President Greets Czechoslovak Independence Day

BK2810112091 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, October 38 (KPL)—Lao President Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of the independence day of the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovak, has sent a greetings message to his Czech and Slovak counterpart Vaclav Havel.

The telegram expressed his confidence that the bilateral relations will be further continued for the benefits of both sides.

Chairman Receives New Mongolian Ambassador

BK2410025891 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] This morning, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the National Assembly, received a courtesy call from Toytoguine Tumurkhules, newly designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Laos. The new Mongolian ambassador had presented credentials to the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 7 October.

On this occasion, the National Assembly chairman welcomed the assumption of the diplomatic post by the Mongolian ambassador which, he hoped, would contribute to further strengthening and developing the time-honored relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Mongolia.

Youth Delegation Returns Home From Cambodia

BK2810113491 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Vientiane, October 28 (KPL)—Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union CC [Central Committee], and members of her delegation have returned home concluding the official visit to Cambodia where they attended the 2nd Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

Mrs. Thongvinh Phomvihan, also member of the People's Supreme Assembly, in addition to meeting with her Cambodian counterpart, paid a courtesy visit to Mr. Chea Sim, president of the Kampuchean party and of the National Assembly.

PASASON Views Party Restructuring Policy

BK2810053491 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Oct 91 p 3

[Feature article: "The Party's Cause of Restructuring Regarding Leadership and Ideology"]

[Text] Article Three of the Constitution says: "The multiethnic people's rights to be the masters of the country are exercised and ensured through the functioning of the political system with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party as its leading organ." This is the historic task entrusted to our party by the multiethnic people since its founding.

But, due to the party's restructuring policy and in order to guide our country toward the objectives set forth in this article, it is extremely important that henceforth the party increase its leading role by paying close attention to fulfilling the following tasks in the coming years:

1. It must hold aloft even higher its responsibility for leading the entire society, and outline and upgrade its principal policy in defining the direction of the country's development in all fields to conform to the law of social development and the reality of the country, thus meeting the people's ardent aspirations. At the same time, it take a direction that fulfills the main tasks of the country and its own movement. It must abide by the Constitution and all laws of the state. It must refrain from carrying out management and supervision roles in place of the state.

2. It must raise the levels of its ideological training, education, struggles, and theoretical contents. The most important factor in fulfilling this work is that it must regard ideological work as one of its most important responsibilities. It must encourage the entire party and people to firmly grasp and appreciate the objectives of the policy in continuing to develop and build the people's democratic regime and to understand the reality of the country so that they will be able to translate this line into reality. At the same time, the party must encourage all cadres, party members, and people to profoundly appreciate the fine traditions of our nation and party; to develop a sense of patriotism and vigilance; to remain unwavering in encountering all difficulties; to safeguard and enhance revolutionary qualifications in particular; to remain faithful to the party and people; and to resolutely resist committing any acts which will bring disgrace to the party and state organizations, such as by working in a bureaucratic manner, remaining distant from the people, maintaining a conservative line of thinking, dividing into groups of antipathy, abusing power in dealing with the people and the lower levels, exploiting duties and positions for vested interest, and engaging in any acts of negativism.

Another important duty which the patry must undertake is the educatation of all cadres, party members, and people so that they fully understand their duties and responsibilities, abide by laws execute their tasks and earn their living in a lawful manner, safeguard public interests, and completely fulfill their obligations toward the country.

Restructuring in the party's leadership and ideological education and training must be simultaneously carried out by conducting a theoretical and behavioral study to make the party's theoretical standpoint compatible with and suitable for the special characteristics of our Lao society and the current situation. The party must understand the people's thinking and aspirations and readily identify any news factors and problems so that it will be able to take the initative to promptly resolve them.

Philippines

Drilon Refuses To Comment on Bases Talks

HK2910010591 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The United States has accepted in principle a proposed three-year withdrawal period for U.S. forces in the Philippines. A Malacanang source who requested anonymity has claimed that the United States has accepted the framework of the withdrawal period but will work out the details in upcoming negotiations with the Philippines.

Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, head of the Philippine panel to the withdrawal talks, refused to confirm or deny this report. He stressed that an announcement on this matter will be made at the right time and after the talks have achieved results.

Last week, Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes reported that the two countries had held informal talks on the three-year withdrawal period. At the current time, Drilon has refused to reveal the exact date or venue of the formal talks.

Tanada Urges Setting Deadline for Pullout Talks

HK2810050191 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Oct 91 p 6

[Text] Sen. Wigberto Tanada yesterday urged Malacanang to immediately set a deadline for U.S. response to its invitation for talks on the three-year pullout of U.S. troops from Subic Naval Base.

"The U.S. has long been delaying these (talks). The government should come up with a statement saying it expects a response in so many days," Tanada said.

Malacanang said Saturday that while the Philippine and U.S. panels have started informal discussions on the matter, formal talks may be delayed for another week or so because the U.S. has not yet responded to Malacanang's invitation to start the withdrawal talks.

Despite Washington's silence, however, Malacanang said it was hopeful the U.S. would agree to a three-year pullout formula.

U.S. Criticized on Condition of Clark Air Base

HK2910043491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Oct 91 pp 1, 7

[By Tony S. Bergonia]

[Text] Clark Air Base—The Americans have made no move to clean up Clark Air Base of volcanic ash and other debris from the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, Philippine military officials guarding the base said yesterday.

The Senate public works committee, headed by Sen. Victor Ziga, also found out that the facility was looted after U.S. troops and their dependents fled during the first few days of the eruption.

It was not clear who was responsible for the looting. But Brig. Gen. Leopoldo Acot, chief of the Clark Air Base Command (CABCOM), said the mess at the 250-bed hospital seen by committee members was the result of the military's efforts to preserve it. "We're pulling out these facilities and taking them to Vilamor (Air Base) and we're the one being suspected of looting," he said.

Malacanang and diplomatic sources, meanwhile, disclosed that the U.S. has accepted the Philippine proposal for a three-year withdrawal from Subic Naval Base.

The offer was approved in principle by the U.S. government after it was notified about the plan by the U.S. embassy in Manila, they said.

Talks on the terms of withdrawal are set to begin next week, but as of yesterday the U.S. government had yet to receive a formal invitation to open the discussions, the sources said.

Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon, head of the Philippine panel, refused to confirm or deny the report that the U.S. had accepted a three-year pullout from Subic.

"We will be briefing you on the bases talks as regularly as we go along. We have no fixed date yet," Drilon told reporters.

President Aquino also refused to comment on the forthcoming talks.

"There will be nothing to report until the formal talks begin," she said.

At Clark, CABCom officials told the Ziga committee U.S. authorities had turned over large areas covered by the base and serveral major facilities without cleaning them up.

Acot said that since the base treaty was rejected on Sept. 16 by the Senate, 2,530 hectares out of a total of 3,753 hectares occupied by the air base have been turned over to Philippine control.

There were no indications that the government has begun the conversion of any part of the base or acted to preserve the assets left by U.S. forces.

Acot said the 1,875 buildings, structures and facilities, including generators capable of producing 58 megawatts of electricity inside the base, were "intact."

He said the Americans have cleared or cleaned up only the buildings and facilities that they were still using.

"They're (the Americans) just maintaining the cleanliness of their surroundings," he said.

Inside the abandoned base hospital, metal lockers showed signs of having been forcibly opened. Surgical masks, napkins, medicine wrappers, gloves, softdrink cans, metal beds, electric fans, oxygen tanks, photos of American medical personnel, American magazines, and shoes were strewn all over staircases and floors. Several X-ray machines and medical equipment were, however, intact.

Next month, the Americans are scheduled to turn over the 40-kilometer-long [length as published] and 100-meterwide runway used by US military aircraft. But it is buried under six inches of ash from Mt. Pinatubo.

Acot said the CABCOM did not know which facilities the U.S. would leave behind. "They're not even through with the inventory of their military hardware and supplies," he said.

CABCOM has received some equipment and vehicles from the Americans. One of the buses was assigned to the Senate committee for a tour of the facility, but it conked out shortly before the tour was over.

Philippine, U.S. Soldiers 'Behind' Clark Thefts

HK2810043691 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The government may not be able to avail itself of the vehicles and equipment turned over by the United States at Clark Air Base, because rampant theft has taken place there over the last few days. An organized syndicate is believed to be behind the thefts of imported and expensive vehicles and equipment. The syndicate is suspected to include some Philippine Air Force soldiers and a number of U.S. soldiers stationed inside the military base.

As a result, the Philippine National Police in Central Luzon has stepped up its campaign against the organized syndicate that is behind the theft of vehicles and equipment inside Clark Air Base. At the same time, the Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Internal Revenue based in Angeles City are also closely monitoring the activities inside the base.

Foreign Firms Seen Hesitant To Invest in Bases

HK2910043091 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 29 Oct 91 p 1

[By Benjamin B. Cruz]

[Text] Many multinational companies are reluctant to invest on the economic conversion programs for Clark and Subic in anticipation of special laws Government might adopt for all investments in these former base lands.

In a recent meeting with the Lower House committees on economic affairs and foreign affairs, Delfin Lazaro, chairman of the special operations team (SOT) on the bases conversion, disclosed most MNCs [Multi-National Corporations] are apprehensive to invest "since they would be governed by certain rules which, sooner or later, shall be amended against their interests."

With Congress still having to pass into law the bases conversion authority to oversee the implementation of the bases' economic conversion, there have been doubts if it shall have the time to enact special laws for the investors in the area. the proposed authority can be given the powers, however, to adopt such special laws.

Mr. Lazaro told solons the SOT is now working with the Asian Institute of Management on the possibility of conducting workshops for businessmen and investors in both Clark and Subic. The risks involved shall be presented to them, together with the facilities available and the terms of reference if they were to locate there.

UP [University of the Philippines] president Jose Abueva, former chairman of the executive-legislative bases council, said there should be "terms of reference" to serve as a basis for implementing rules and regulations.

Assurance

One of the reference points is the assurance that "significant portions of the resources available after the withdrawal of foreign facilities shall be used for developing new ways of organizing production and new forms of management."

And to attract them to invest in these areas, one of the incentives being eyed is to grant a pioneer status to industries locating in the industrial estates which were proposed to be established in the coverted base lands (see BW [Business World] Oct. 11).

While many solons recognize the need for more investors in these conversion programs, some are wary that businesses to be established in the ex-base lands might be controlledby foreigners.

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego of Sorsogon batted for a guarantee that the constitutional mandate calling for an "independent and self- reliant economy would be strictly and vigorously observed."

Rep. Jose De Venecia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said a resolution approved by the House last year provides that financing of the conversion program should come from the sale of military camps and must not be completely dependent on foreign investors.

Imelda Marcos To Return To Country 3 Nov

Arrival Earlier Than Planned

HK2910101291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Oct 91

[By Loy Caliwan, DZRH Unit 10]

[Text] Imelda Marcos' arrival was moved up a day earlier from the original 4 November schedule. Our sources confirmed that she will arrive on 3 November. The sources also said that Mrs. Marcos will be using a chartered 747 jumbo jet with a 427 passenger capacity from Evergreen Air. The plane will be coming from Oakland, California and will make a stop over in Honolulu in order to pick up some of her companions and also maybe to bring with them the remains of ex-President Ferdinand Marcos. The following are some of the details of Imelda Marcos' arrival. The estimated time of departure from Oakland, California on 31 October is 6:00 [2200 GMT] in the morning, it will depart for Honolulu and the estimated date and time of arrival in Honolulu is 31 October at 18:30 [1030 GMT] in the evening. It will depart Honolulu on 2 November at 12:01 [1601 GMT] in the morning, will arrive at Guam on 3 November at 12:00 [0400 GMT] in the afternoon, and will depart Guam on 3 November at 13:30 [0530 GMT] in the afternoon to arrive in Manila on 3 November at 15:00 [0700 GMT] in the afternoon. The plane will depart Manila on 3 November at 16:30 [0830 GMT] in the afternoon for Guam at 22:00 [1400 GMT] in the evening. This was the schedule our sources found.

Said Timed for Media Exposure

HK2910101891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Oct 91

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] It was learned from the Department of Foreign Affairs that former First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos is scheduled to arrive in the country on Sunday [3 November]. The 747 jet carrying Mrs. Marcos will land at Ninoy Aquino International Airport after finally being granted landing rights by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Mrs. Marcos' jet is expected to arrive at 1500 [0700 GMT] in the afternoon on Sunday. Almost all government agencies are going to monitor the arrival of Mrs. Marcos with her entourage of foreign and local media men.

She is arriving earlier than she previously announced, because her Sunday arrival would assure her of a large welcoming party, as it is a holiday, and more people will be able to go the airport. Sunday is also a slow day for media in terms of news, thus her arrival on that day will assure that she will be in the headlines the next day.

There was a security meeting at Malacanang this morning to discuss Mrs. Marcos' new arrival date.

Editorial Views Abadia Military Takeover Remarks

HK2810040991 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Oct 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Worst-Case Scenario"]

[Text] If next year's elections turn out to be completely lawless, the military may be forced to intervene and rule until order is restored. This is what AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Lisandro Abadia told editors and publishers of newspapers late last week. This statement was not unprovoked. It was a reply to questions about the sanity of Jose Alcuaz's predictions of a coup should Cory run. Abadia also hastened to add that this was a worst-case scenario. This would happen only when there was no authority left to follow.

But for all these qualifications, it disturbs our peace of mind just the same.

The most immediate reason for this is that this is obviously a case where the healer ought to heal himself. If the elections next year turn out to be completely lawless, it will not be for want of the AFP's contribution to it. As it is, many military men, along with the CAFGU [Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Units] and private armies, are now girding for electoral war in many parts of the country. That war theatens to assume more than metaphorical dimensions. Past elections say they will. Philippine elections have always brought in their train "guns, goons, and gold," and the first two have always brought in their train the AFP.

Lest we forget too, Cory himself had to strenuously warn the AFP to keep off the elections, except as guardians of the ballot, in her *paalam* [farewell] speech last July. The warning was not an idle one. It was on the lips of all the presidentiables, [presidential hopefuls] bar one, in the wake of Cory's appointment of Renato de Villa as defense secretary. We will know soon enough if, as in the parable about seeds and fields, that warning falls on fallow earth or stone.

But if the AFP's ability to be neutral is suspect; its ability to see that the civilian authority has everything under control, as the phrase goes, is even more. It is not merely the rebels who keep expressing misgivings about this. It is the top officials of the establishment too. Intervention as a tricky thing, and does not always take the form of a coup. It also takes the form of demanding the ouster of people like Joker Arroyo and Augusto Sanchez, on pain of one. Just as well, "under control" is a tricky thing. There is the "under control" of a people who agree to cooperate for their own good. And there is the "under control" of prisoners who sign confessions for their dear life.

Lest we forget too, the AFP's distress over the loss of military aid from the bases knows no bounds. In no other country have we seen presumably macho generals come full force to confess before the world their utter weakness in the face of the enemy were they to go without Uncle Sam's charity. *Nagladlad din ng kapa* [Their true colors were exposed]. What happened to Fernando Poe? [Philippine actor known for action roles] What happened to mowing down hordes of Japanese? The distress was such Abadia himself assembled his generals on the eve of the Senate voting on the bases treaty and warned of the consequences of its rejection. Another paper called him what he was. Later, Abadia would say this was merely an exercise in democracy, not the flocking of assassins with their knives poised at the heart of Congress.

There is no love lost between the AFP and the present Senate.

And finally, even if ther were a breakdown in law and order, why should the AFP's stepping in solve it? Martial law did not merely show how easy it is to interpret the world as lapsing into anarchy. It also showed how permanent the anarchy would become with it. As it nearly always turns out, military intervention is a shot of penicillin in the arm of a syphilitic—except that the syphilitic happens to be allergic to penicillin. If an improvement in peace and order happens, it will only be, as in the case of Haiti, in the direction of adding to the list of people to visit on All Saints Day.

The worst-case scenario is not the nation losing all authority in next year's elections. The worst-case scenario is the AFP becoming it.

Aquino Warns Rebels on Resuming Military Action

HK2910010991 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has warned that the government will resume its military operations against the rebel soldiers if no results come from the ongoing dialogue with them before the stipulated deadline passes. In a statement, the president asserted that a deadline exists for the talks with the rebel soldiers but did not specify the deadline for the peace dialogue.

Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon said that the government may not continue its talks with former Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan's group in view of its threats against the Aquino administration. Drilon added that he would recommend to the president and to General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, that talks be held to discuss whether to continue talks with the rebel soldiers.

The executive secretary stressed that Honasan has no right to spell out conditions for the government.

Communist Rebel Officials, 16 Followers Surrender

HK2810060891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Oct 91 p 17

[By Aris Ilagan]

[Text] The Philippine Army announced yesterday the surrender of three high-ranking leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) and 16 of their armed followers in Southern Mindanao.

In a report to Maj. Gen. Arturo Enrile, Army chief, Brig. Gen. Oswaldo Villanueva, chief of the 6th Infantry Division based in Cotabato City, said that the rebels were turned over to division headquarters by officials of the 602nd Infantry brigade last Friday.

The rebel leaders were identified as Rosario Caetano, alias "Ka [Comrade] Ringgo," secretary of Southern Mindanao regional Committee (SMRPC) Front 2; Victor Onchines, alias "Ka Glen," secretary of National Capital District-Sub region (NCD-SR); and Rogelio Pagdilao, alias "Ka [Adan," secretary of Front 53, NCD-Sr of SMRPC.

The three leaders and their 16 followers also turned over to military authorities documents which were considered "of high value" to the military intelligence community, the Army said.

Meanwhile, officials of Lumba-Bayabao in Lanso del Sur disputed reports that the Madrasah building and mosque in barangay Sebala-Bantayao were burned during recent military operations conducted by the 39th Infantry Battalion against Muslim bandits in the area.

"We wish to inform the commanding general (Enrile) that the allegations by two barangay chairmen from Lumba-Bayabao are not true. the truth is that the two mosques and a Madrasah building were not harmed," said Akie Pinto, a member of the Sangguniang Bayan [town council]

Police, Army Troops Kill Nine NPA Rebels

HK2910042591 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Tandag, Surigao del Sur—Nine of 200 communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels were killed over the weekend in a two-hour gun battle with police and Army troops in barangay Salvacion in Tandag, Surigao del Sur.

Chief Inspector Ameto G. Tolentino, Surigao del Sur PNP director, said the government suffered one casualty, identified only as a member of the Citizens Armed Forces Geogrpahical Unit (CAFGU), while two others were wounded. He said the government did not lose any gun. Tolentino said the 200 rebels, belonging to the Alimango and Kamandag commands of the NPA in the central and northern areas of Surigao Sur, attacked a CAFGU patrol base under the Army's 29th Infantry Brigade.

Police Arrest Communist Party Leader in Mindanao

HK2910044891 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 Oct 91 p 3

[By Madelynne Dominguez]

[Text] A leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in Mindanao now operating in Metro Manila was nabed yesterday by the operatives of the Southern Police District (SPD).

SPD Director Aquino Jacob identified the CPP leader as Godofredo Atamosa, 44, a native of Balamban, Cebu City who was residing in Muntinlupa at the time of the arrest.

Jacob said Atamosa was the secretary of the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), in Zamboanga del Sur, Bukidnon and Agusan del sur. He is most commodity known by his aliases, Kumander [commander] Gaga, Eddie and Gody Perez, Jacob said.

Jacob said the apprehension was made after police received a tip from an information. Atamosa was arrested in Muntinlupa.

100 Congressmen Support Mitra's Presidential Bid

HK2510034291 Quezon City MALAYA in English 25 Oct 91 pp 1, 7

[By Jodeal Cadadio]

[Text] More than 100 congressmen yesterday signed a resolution expressing full support to the presidential bid of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. and vowed to "oppose any hindrance" to Mitra's political plans.

The move was initiated by the group of independents in the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of the Filipino Democrats—LDP] reportedly in response to a move of the camp of Rep. Jose Cojuangco, LDP secretary general, to endorse the reelection of President Aquino. There are some 40 independents in the House.

Mitra refused to comment on this development, but insiders from Mitra' camp said the resolution could trigger a confrontation with supporters of Cojuangco.

Sen. Neptali Gonzales, LDP president, said drafting Mrs. Aquino as LDP standard bearer will end all intraparty disputes. "It (Mrs. Aquino's candidacy) will have a very unifying effect," he said. He also clarified that moves to draft Mrs. Aquino as LDP standard bearer are "private efforts of, admittedly, high ranking LDP members" but not a decision of the LDP leadership.

The Cojuangco camp, tagging Mitra a weak candidate, is reportedly convincing Mrs. Aquino to seek a second term under the LDP to ensure the party's victory in 1992.

Mitra supporters, including Representatives Hernando Perez (Batangas), Ronaldo Zamora (San Juan-Mandaluyong), and Leonardo Guerrero who led signatories, said the resolution shows Mitra enjoys the support of majority of the more than 200 congressmen and is therefore not a weak candidate.

Rep. Edcel Lagman (Albay), a Mitra supporter, suggested that the LDP executive committee call an urgent meeting to discuss the "disturbing" developments.

Mitra yesterday met with congressmen from the Visayas and Mindanao.

NP Elders Endorse Cojuangco Candidacy

HK2910030091 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Vice President Salvador P. Laurel has lost all hope of becoming the next standard bearer of the Nationalist Party [NP] in the 1992 elections since the NP elders endorsed the candidacy of former Ambassador Eduardo Danding Cojuangco.

In a meeting held at the house of former Rizal Governor Isidro Rodriguez, NP elders endorsed Cojuangco as the next party standard bearer in the coming elections.

On the other hand, Laurel dismissed the NP elders' endorsement, saying that the move was simply a show being staged by a small group. Laurel stressed that he was not aware of the existence of such a group in the party that he leads. He also added that this show, which he said is being staged by only a small group within the party, should simply be ignored.

Official Sees 'No Need' for Terrell Investigation

HK2310103491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[By Dick Singchongco, DZRH Unit 6]

[Text] National Security Advisor Rafael Ileto has announced that the government will not make any formal investigation of the Terrell expose. Eleto said that Jack Terrell, an American CIA operative, might not be telling the truth in his statements about a plan to liquidate the main rebel soldier leaders. Eleto said that they were making some inquiries in the intelligence community, but stressed that there is no need for a formal investigation. Eleto also said that he does not believe that Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Don Pedro Cojuangco would act as the American said they did. We would like to recall that Terrell said he was hired by Manglapus to liquidate Gregorio Honasan and other military rebel leaders. Acting Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said that there is no need for the Philippine Armed Forces to conduct a formal investigation of this expose.

Manglapus Seeks U.S. Help in Terrell Case

HK2910021991 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has called firmly for U.S. assistance concerning the Terrell expose, which has implicated him and the elder brother of President Corazon Aquino in an alleged plot to assassinate enemies of the current administration. Manglapus said that he needs U.S. assistance to identify the men or groups behind the revelations made by mercenary Jack Terrell—revelations which have caused serious damage to his name and reputation.

Manglapus is convinced there are ulterior motives behind the expose, but the foreign secretary did not say whether he intends to file a law suit against Terrell or the American Broadcasting Corporation, which aired a taped conversation between the two men.

In his expose, Terrell implicated Don Pedro Cojuangco, elder brother of President Aquino, as one of the men behind an attempt to assassinate former Colonel Gregorio Honasan and other enemies of the administration.

Another 'U.S. Mercenary' Offers To Testify

HK2910020991 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Another U.S. mercenary has expressed his willingness to testify in support of Jack Terrell's revelations about Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus's plot to assassinate rebel soldier leaders and President Aquino's political foes. The mercenary was identified by a source as Ed Dearborne, a Vietnam war veteran who, according to the same source, is ready to come to the Philippines or send a notarized statement if his testimony is needed by the Senate.

The source, who requested anonymity, claimed that Terrell contacted Dearborne and asked him to join a group of Americans planning assassination attempts against former Colonel Gregorio Honasan, Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr, and others.

Terrell, however, discontinued his contacts with Dearborne after the former turned down Manglapus' offer, having learned that civilians were to be included in the hit list.

According to the source, Dearborne is the owner, president, and chief pilot of Avitech, an aviation company based in Orange County, California. It was further asserted by the source that both Terrell and Dearborne are members of a so-called Omega group of mercenaries whose centers of operations are in Africa, Central America, and Asia, including Burma.

Manglapus Sees No Change in Japanese Policy

OW2710120791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Manila, Oct. 27 KYODO—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Sunday that Japanese foreign policy towards Southeast Asia is not expected to change with the election of Kiichi Miyazawa as president of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party.

"Japanese foreign policy as far as Southeast Asia is involved does not seem to change regardless of who is in power. Don't forget it is the same party, the LDP," said Manglapus, who returned home earlier in the day from Paris where he attended the Cambodian peace conference.

He reminded reporters that Japanese foreign policy did not undergo any substantial change in emphasis after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu took over the reins from his predecessor Sousuke Uno.

"Japan remains a very good friend and our very good investor and I certainly hope—I am sure—that if the new prime minister takes over, there will be no substantial change," he said.

Manglapus, who is 73 years old, one year older than Miyazawa, said he has met the new Japanese leader but does not know him very well.

Japanese Fund To Reduce Loans; Money Unused

HK2910042491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Oct 91 p 17

[By Dinna Chan]

[Text] While the government appeared desperate in seeking more loans from official and commercial creditors, close to $1-billion in cheap funds committed since 1986 by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan had remained unused.

Hiroshi Tanaka, senior representative of the OECF in Manila, told the INQUIRER that OECF-approved loans for the Philippines since 1986 that were still available had accumulated to 200 billion yen (approximately $970 million).

He said that such low utilization rate of funds by the Philippines could result in reduced financial support next year from Japan, adding though that this was "a matter of negotiations" between the governments of the two countries.

The normal disbursement period for the loans is five years. This means that the government was given five years to come up with the projects that would have been financed by the money from the OECF.

Tanaka said a portion of the $970 million in unused loans would, have to be renegotiated, adding that it would be up to the Philippine government to decide on whether or not it wanted to cancel part of the committed funds.

Unlike the loans from other multilateral financial agencies like the world Bank and the Asian Development Bank, unused loans from the OECF do not carry any commitment fee that the government had to pay even it was not able to obtain the money.

Tanaka said that there were three crucial issues that the OECF wanted addressed prior to committing more concessional loans to the Philippines.

These are the budgetary arrangement that would ensure adequate peso-counterpart funds for foreign-assisted projects, a government program to clear the close to $4-billion in unused official development assistance (ODA) from several foreign donors, and compliance with the targets under the economic stabilization program with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Tanaka also pointed out that the build-operate-transfer (BOT) scheme adopted by the government to address the shortage of peso-counterpart funds was not acceptable to the OECF.

He said that the entry of private investors in a project to be undertaken through a BOT scheme would no longer carry the guarantee of the national government, which is an important requirement of the OECF.

"We will have to discuss other possible schemes with the Philippine government because we cannot provide funs to private contractors," Tanaka said.

The OECF courses the bulk of its loan commitments through the annual yen loan packages provided by the Japanese government to the Philippines.

Last July, the government concluded negotiations on the 17th yen loan package amounting to 170 billion yen, or about $820 million. The loans carry an interest rate of 2.7 percent and are payable over 30 years, inclusive of a 10-year grace period.

Import Levy To Cost State 13 Billion Pesos

HK2810051591 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 28 Oct 91 p 8

[By Andres Baracho]

[Text] The national government stands to lose close to P13 [Philippine pesos] billion in potential revenues because of the marked slowdown in import activity owning to the imposition of the 9 percent import levy early this year.

This is a far cry from the government's objective of generating about P22.5 billion in revenues when it slapped the controversial import surcharge in lieu of the tax reform measures pending in Congress.

In an interview last Friday, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said the Bureau of Customs is expected to incur a revenue shortfall of about P10 billion due to the sharp decline in imports.

An additional P2.7 billion in revenue losses are expected to be recorded because of lower import values, a consequence of the appreciation in the peso value against the U.S. dollar.

The Bureau of Customs was originally targeted to bring in P85.1 billion to government coffers this year. The target, however, was revised in July to reflect a lower revenue collection of P78.32 billion.

But preliminary data from the Bureau of Treasury showed that actual customs collections as of Oct. 7 amounted to only P47.09 billion, or P8.51 billion short of the P55.6-billion programmed level for the period.

The poor customs performance pulled down the total revenues generated by the government during the period to P159.5 billion. It reflected a shortfall of P8.09 billion compared with the target of P167.59 billion.

This also prompted the national government to intensify its underspending during the period, by P16.79 billion, to narrow the budget deficit to what was considered a comfortable level of P14.83 billion against the program of p23.53 billion.

Estanislao said the peso appreciation would translate to losses of about p2.7 billion as it would impact on the import values registered.

As of last Friday, the peso has strengthened by a full P1 against the greenback as the foreign exchange rate went up to P27:$1 from P28:$1 at the beginning of the year.

Bankers had said the peso improvement was artificial, brought about by the general economic slowdown that triggered the slump in demand for imports. They said the peso-dollar rate should have been allowed to fall to P31:$1.

Bankers and businessmen have also predicted that import activity in the remaining months of the year would not pick up despite the phasedown of the levy on 5 percent last August.

Statistics showed that from January to August, the country's import payments aggregated $7.927 billion, up by a mere 0.57 percent from the $7.882 billion recorded in the same period in 1990.

Debt Reduction Package Excludes Private Loans

HK2910043991 Quezon City MALAYA in English 29 Oct 91 p 11

[By Dinna Chan]

[Text] The Philippines will exclude $1.8 billion foreign exchange liabilities of the private sector from the $5.3 billion debt reduction package being negotiated with the country's commercial creditors.

Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia Jr. aid inclusion of the foreign exchange liabilities of private companies and financial institutions in the debt reduction package "would only result in complications."

Earlier, Cuisia told reporters the $1.8-billion private sector debt could be proposed for inclusion in the package.

Now he says private sector borrowers would be able to negotiate for the restructuring of their foreign exchange loans with the foreign commercial banks by themselves.

Initially, private sector debt was considered for inclusion because it would have a more significant impact on temporary interest payments relief.

The debt reduction package covers $5.2 billion of the country's total commercial debt stock of $11.22 billion. It would involve temporary interests payment relief for the next six years and $250 million in new money.

Another option being integrated into the package is a cash buyback of the country's commercial debt. This would be similar to the debt buyback operation conducted in January 1990 which retired $1.3 billion of the country's total commercial debt stock.

Cuisia also acknowledged the inclusion of $1.8 billion private sector debs in the package would create potential legal problems, specially in the case of private sector borrowers involved in the mothballed Bataan nuclear power plant.

The inclusion of these debts was among the issues discussed by the Philippine foreign debt negotiating panel, composed of Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, Philippine National Bank President Edgardo Espiritu and Cuisia, during the recently concluded annual meeting of the Interantional Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Bangkok.

Inclusion of the foreign exchange liabilities of the private sector in the new money and debt relief package, Cuisia explained, would entail the useof government funds to service these debts.

Mindanao Officials Endorse Partial Autonomy Bid

HK2810044891 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 28 Oct 91 p 15

[By Chris V. Paraso]

[Text] Davao City—The Confederation of Mindanao Governors, City and Municipal Mayors and Non-Government Organizations endorsed over the weekend the proposed Mindanao Integrated Development Agenda which will be the framework for the rule of partial autonomy starting January 1992 upon the implementation of the Local Government Code.

In its 11th conference held at the Davao Insular Intercontinental Hotel, the Mindanao local officials adopted the plan based on "a prosperous Mindanao, an integrated, highly motivated self-reliant community, socially and politically stable, economically dynamic with people free to actualize their potential within a balanced ecology."

In coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority which will assist in soliciting financial support, the agenda seeks to implement the following specific goals:

—create a Mindanao apex and universal bank "to promote the generation of more local funds for investment" since majority of deposits in the south are often siphoned to Manila to support the main office's operations;

—link the provinces for domestic market, production and support systems through the construction of circumferential and radial roads to support an integrated transport system, creating a railway system to link the major growth areas and a telecommunications program to link provincial centers;

—create a Mindanao Power Corp., an independent consortium of government power agencies, electric cooperatives and private investors, and establish an oil refinery with a possible joint venture with Brunei "to make cheaper fuel readily available and increase the value addition" in Mindanao;

—establish business net working between large businesses and small- and medium-scale enterprises; and

—set up an investment promotion and regulation system through the establishment of one-stop investments shops in each region and a Mindanao Infrastructure Clearing House to facilitate the processing of requirements for build-operate-transfer and other joint ventures for construction of roads, ports and utilities.

GUIDE TO POWER USE

Speaking before the group, Senator Vicente T. Paterno, economic affairs committee chairman, said that, with a development agenda approved before the Code's implementation next year, Mindanao local officials will have a framework to guide their use of expanded powers granted them by the newly signed Local Government Code.

He said there is need to change the National Government's plans for the south which are premised on the region being an exporter of agricultural raw materials and an importer of manufactured products.

Sen. Paterno noted that Mindanao's industry has to be developed through structural changes such as the construction of infrastructure facilities to connect main areas like Bukidnon-Davao, Lanao-Zemboanga and Bukidnon-Lanao-Cotabato.

He added the need to reinforce the structure of commerce and reorient banking, distribution, credit and warehousing, which are all geared towards an export-import economy.

Thailand

Further on Visit of SRV Prime Minister

Anan Meets With Vo Van Kiet

BK2810142591 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun stated after a joint meeting between the Thai and Vietnamese delegations was held this morning at Government House that the atmosphere at the meeting was one of friendship. Both sides agreed to create peace in the region. Prime Minister Anan said:

[Begin recording] [Anan, in progress] This is the first visit to Thailand in 13 years by a Vietnamese prime minister. It is a historic event. I am confident that during this visit, the Vietnamese prime minister and his delegation will be given an opportunity to see many things in

Thailand. In addition to the official discussions with the government and the supreme commander, the group will also have a chance to meet Thai businessmen and industrialists, and visit various industrial projects in Thailand. They will also be granted an audience with His Majesty the King.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was there any agreement concerning the plan to open consulates in each country?

[Anan] Vietnam has agreed in principle that we can open a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City. Talks are being conducted in order to find out when it would be possible for Thailand to open a consulate there.

[Correspondent] And what about Vietnam's plans?

[Anan] Vietnam has not indicated to us where in Thailand it would like to establish a consulate. [end recording]

On the long-standing subject of the Vietnamese refugees, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] [Anan] The problem of Vietnamese refugees is an old issue, left over from previous governments. As far as I understand, about 40,000 were already sent back about 10 years ago. Those who are still here now are descendents of the old group of refugees. It is the policy of Vietnam that those who are still here, most of whom were born in Thailand, adopt Thai nationality and settle down in Thailand as good citizens. Concerning this, the Thai governments, both in the past and at present, have been working on this in order to enable those Vietnamese offspring to acquire Thai nationality under steps to be devised by us.

[Question indistinct]

[Anan] Concerning the fishing problem, we will have to search for an agreement in principle. At this stage, we are trying to formulate policies for both parties on the basis of a compromise, such as in making arrests and so on. For instance, Vietnam has recently freed more than 300 Thai fishermen without demanding fines from us. Meanwhile, Thailand returned to Vietnam about a hundred Vietnamese fishermen. Although there are chances for a recurrence of such problems in the future, it is believed the measures to be agreed upon will help alleviate the problems and make them less serious. This will happen if both parties share a common goal in solving the problem based on a spirit of peace and the principle of mutual interest and humanitarianism. [end recording]

Anan: Visit Milestone in Ties

BK2910053591 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Yesterday evening Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun hosted a dinner in honor of the visiting SRV Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet, his wife and his party at Government House. On this occasion, the Thai prime minister delivered a speech in which he said:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Government of His Majesty the King and on behalf of the Thai people, I am greatly honored to have the opportunity to welcome His Excellency Mr. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, his wife, and all the Vietnamese delegates, who are paying an official visit to Thailand during 28-30 October. This visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese delegation is the first exchange at the level of government leaders of the two countries in 13 years and is therefore an important milestone in the relations between Thailand and Vietnam. Moreover, the two countries will soon celebrate the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. Therefore, this can be regarded as a good sign for the further improvement and strengthening of bilateral relations in the future amid the trend of change in the world in which various countries turn toward each other more than before to cooperate in economic development for the happiness and well-being of their peoples.

Political developments in our region have matched those in other parts of the world. In particular, the Cambodian problem, which has dragged on for a long time and has been an obstacle to the improvement of international relations of the countries in the region has already been politically resolved following the recent signing of the Cambodian peace agreement for Cambodia by the concerned parties in Paris on 23 October.

Now that the once elusive goal of peace is at hand, Thailand and Vietnam will have to cooperate closely with each other in helping and supporting all the Cambodian factions to overcome various obstacles that lie ahead in order to ensure full implementation of the peace agreement.

I am confident that the return of peace to Cambodia will be a very important factor enabling the countries of Southeast Asia to cooperate with each other in setting the destiny of our region to make it a region of peace, security, and prosperity. Thailand is very pleased with this progresss. [end recording]

Vo Van Kiet 'Impressed' by Dynamism

BK2910010991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Oct 91 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has told Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that his visit to Thailand is a milestone in relations between the two countries and will lead to "a new peaceful order" in the region.

In last night's dinner speech in honour of the Vietnamese premier, Mr Anan said Mr Kiet's visit is the first exchange at head of government level in 13 years.

The visit comes at a time when nations are turning towards one another to promote economic development, he said, adding that in Southeast Asia the protracted Cambodian conflict was once a major obstacle to friendly ties.

But with the signing of the peace agreement in Paris last Wednesday "the once elusive goal of peace is now at hand.

"It is important that Vietnam and Thailand must work closely in helping the Cambodian parties to overcome the various obstacles that lie ahead in order to ensure the full implementation of the peace agreement."

Mr Anan said Thailand was also pleased Vietnam has expressed its intention to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia which was signed in Bali in 1976.

The treaty sets out the principles of peaceful inter-state relations and constructive cooperation in the region.

Vietnam's contribution will lead to "a new peaceful order" in the region, "in which Thailand together with ASEAN, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar [Burma] shall work together in concert for the increasing benefit of the people throughout the entire region."

The two countries have already seen fruitful progress in their relations with the setting up of the Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation, Mr Anan said.

This is an important mechanism for the expansion of cooperation. Its first session on October 17-18 in Bangkok saw agreement on a framework for future economic and technical cooperation.

There has also been progress in fisheries cooperation which will reduce problems in this area.

In his reply, Mr Kiet said he is impressed immediately by the dynamism of Thailand which is making great strides into a new stage of development, and his country shares this pride and wishes Thailand success with its Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan.

"We highly value your experience in economic development and wish to have an exchange of experience with you," Mr Kiet said.

The two countries have enjoyed periods of amity and have helped one another, "but regrettably there were times when clouds of suspicion cast a shadow over our good bilateral relations."

Mr Kiet said that today the two countries have a new chance not only to improve relations but to develop those of mutual benefit.

"We hold that it is time we should have courage to forget unhappy past experiences and look to new prospects of friendship and cooperation.

"Such a new relationship should start from mutual understanding and trust through practical deeds."

More on Anan-Vo Van Kiet Talks

BK2910012591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Oct 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] Past mistrust between Thailand and Vietnam "is being resolved positively" and both countries will persevere to improve mutual understanding and cooperation, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday.

The statement was made after official talks with visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet described by Mr Anan as "friendly and brotherly exchanges.

Thailand and Vietnam will look to the future, build mutual trust and expand relations in every aspect, Mr Anan told reporters.

The Thai Government also offered formal support for Vietnam's proposal to become a party to ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation.

The Vietnamese premier has asked Thailand to be frank in pointing out causes of unease and mistrust, saying his country will act to resolve them to improve relations with Thailand, according to informed government sources.

Mr Kiet, who is on a three-day official visit, raised the issue bluntly before Mr Anan and Army Commander-in-Chief Suchinda Khraphrayun during their morning session at Government House, the sources said.

Gen Suchinda last week accused the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand of "meddling beyond necessity" with Vietnamese refugees in Thailand.

The general, who is also the Supreme Commander, said the embassy has "interfered too much with and has exerted too much influence on" Vietnamese refugees who had came to Thailand since the Indochinese war of the early 1950s, as well as on their children who were born in Thailand.

The Thai Government has granted Thai citizenship to the second and third generations of the Dien Bien Phu refugees.

According to the sources, the Vietnamese Premier told Thai leaders that the Vietnamese Embassy is responsible for looking after its citizens.

But he said if the embassy has done anything which Thai authorities deem a "threat, or not showing respect for Thai territorial integrity," Thailand should tell him and he will order a halt to such actions, sources quoted him as saying.

In an interview with the BANGKOK POST before his arrival in Bangkok, Mr Kiet said he is aware that "there is still a lack of full confidence and even some suspicion," The premier said at that time that he would thrash out the remaining differences in "frank" discussions with Mr Anan.

Mr Anan has asked his Vietnamese counterpart to trust Thailand and called on both sides to take measures to resolve mistrust and suspicion.

The Joint Economic Commission, which was set up during Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin's visit to Hanoi last month and held its first session earlier this month, will serve as the mechanism through which the two countries will work to achieve cooperation, Mr Anan said.

"The visit by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet is an historical event. Besides meeting government officials, the premier will talk to Thai businessmen and industrialists and get exposure to the many aspects of Thailand," he said.

The plenary session at Government House yesterday was preceded by a crucial meeting among influential figures, including Gen Suchinda and Vietnam's Deputy Defence Minister, Tran Van Quang, in the presence of the two premiers.

Antagonism on the security front has been a major source of mistrust.

Besides Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, the Thai military still perceives Vietnam as a latent security threat and is suspicious of Vietnam's motive in maintaining relations with Vietnamese refugees in the Northeast who fled after the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

At the same time, Vietnamese authorities are wary, fearing Thailand supports anti-Hanoi elements.

Gen Suchinda refused to speak to reporters on leaving Government House after the session.

Mr Anan said Vietnam has accepted the Thai proposal to set up a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City and both sides are discussing when this can be done.

Vietnam can also ask to open a consulate-general's office in one of the provinces which Thailand has suggested, either the northern hub of Chiang Mai, or the southern port town of Songkhla.

During Mr Asa's visit to Hanoi, Thailand made it clear that if Vietnam chose to have its mission in the Northeast it would create unease among Thai security authorities.

Vietnam agreed to drop its previous choice of Udon Thani, which houses the largest community of overseas Vietnamese in Thailand.

Mr Anan said the two sides have agreed on broad principles for fisheries cooperation.

In handling fishermen arrested for trespassing in one another's territorial waters, the two countries will apply humanitarian principles while trying to resolve any problems in good faith.

Deputy Agriculture Minister At Taolanon said he will continue discussions with Deputy Minister for Fisheries Huyen Cong Hoa in an attempt to finalise the agreement on joint fisheries.

Dr At said joint fishery ventures already agreed on by Thai companies and Vietnam's state-owned company will not be affected by the fact that the umbrella agreement on fisheries will not be signed during the premier's visit.

"We already have the joint commission and the agreement on mutual investment promotion and protection as the framework for Thai involvement.

"The umbrella agreement on fisheries would only help facilitate the activities," Dr At said.

Remaining differences cover certain wordings while both sides see eye to eye on the broad principles, he said.

Government spokeswoman Ladawan Wongswong said the two sides "had close consultations on issues of past mistrust and agreed to take measures to prevent a recurrence of problems that will affect security."

The two premiers agreed that finance and banking cooperation is crucial to boost trade and ivnestment relations.

Vietnam also proposed cooperation in tourism promotion and in transport, she said.

Vo Van Kiet Lays Wreath 29 Oct

BK2910080291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Today is the third day of the official visit to Thailand by the SRV chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and his party as guests of the Thai Government. This morning the SRV prime minister laid a wreath before the Victory Monument in Bangkok. Public Relations Department correspondent Chatchai Ramphung reported from the Victory Monument as follows:

[Begin recording] At 0930 this morning H.E. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, his wife, and his entourage laid a wreath before the Victory Monument. The visiting Vietnamese premier and his party arrived at the monument and were welcomed by General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, senior military and police officials, and a group of public citizens. Gen. Wanchai escorted the Vietnamese premier onto the platform to receive the guards of honor. The Vietnamese premier then reviewed the guards of honor.

Vo Van Kiet proceeded to the inner area of the Victory Monument and laid a wreath in honor of those who had sacrificed their lives for the country. The soldiers played taps while attendants in the ceremony stood in silence to express condolences to the souls of the courageous soldiers who had sacrificed their lives to protect the sovereignty of their country. A total of 30 gun shots were fired to salute the occasion. The wreath-laying ceremony ended.

After that, the Vietnamese prime minister and his party made a trip to the CP [Charoen Phokkhaphan] Tower, where the Charoen Phokkhaphan Group of Companies is situated. The president of the Charoen Phokkhaphan Group will host a luncheon in honor of the SRV premier and his wife.

This afternoon, Vo Van Kiet, his wife, and his party will visit the Phokkhaphan Animal Feedmill Factory, which is located in the Muang District, Samut Sakhon Province.

From there, they will travel to the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel in Phatthaya. In the evening, the provincial governor of Chon Buri will host a dinner in honor of the visiting SRV premier and his wife at that hotel. [end recording]

Prospects for Better Relations

BK2810022391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 91 p 4, 5

["First of a series" article by Phaisan Sicharatchanya]

[Text] After more than a decade of stress and strain and sometimes outright animosity, bilateral relations between Thailand and Vietnam are expected to turn a new page for the better as the result of Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's official visit here.

Regional events pertinent to these two former arch rivals seem to have turned a full circle since the last Vietnamese prime minister visit here in 1978. Mr Pham Van Dong, a trusted aide of Vietnamese national hero Ho Chi Minh, at the time struck a historic peace and cooperation accord with his Thai counterpart Gen Kriangsak Chomanan, which was to be shattered at the end of the same year by the Vietnamese invasion and subsequent occupation of Cambodia.

The Vietnam today under Mr Kiet's premiership is trying to bury this unpleasant episode of bilateral relationship now that the Cambodia peace agreement was signed in Paris last week. To overcome its severe economic difficulties wrought by four decades of war—and to cope with more urgent problems prompted by the tumultuous changes in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries over the past year which resulted in a virtual aid cut-off and sharply-reduced trade—Vietnam is extending the olive branch to Thailand and other non-communist ASEAN countries in the hope of forging closer economic ties with these former adversaries.

Thailand on the other hand is keen to open an era of friendly ties with Vietnam amid the new, favourable atmosphere of regional rapprochement. Although the Thai armed-forces leadership still sticks to its traditional perception of Vietnam as a potential threat, albeit not necessarily in the strict military sense, the government of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun thinks otherwise. Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin declared at the end of his official trip to Hanoi last month that both countries agreed to let bygones be bygones and start a new relationship based on "mutual benefits".

Notwithstanding the positive ramifications on regional peace and stability from improved Thai-Vietnamese relations, there is a consensus in the business community here that Thailand is in a good position to supply Vietnam with manufactured goods and mid-range technology while in return buying Vietnamese raw materials and natural resources.

But despite the prevailing favourable atmosphere and upbeat diplomatic rhetoric, it is clear the two countries need to bolster their mutual "confidence-building" exercise with more concrete action before past misunderstanding and suspicion can be completely dispelled and the new economic ties can become more solid.

While hailing the positive outcome of Mr Asa's Hanoi visit, the Vietnamese premier also made no secret of remaining differences between the two countries. "There still remain some problems. There is still a lack of full confidence and even some suspicion," Mr Kiet told the BANGKOK POST in an interview in Hanoi before leaving on his three-nation ASEAN tour last week. He said he would thrash out the remaining differences in "frank" discussions with the Thai premier during his Bangkok visit.

In keeping with protocol, Mr Kiet declined to be specific on what the differences are. In a separate interview, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai, former ambassador to Bangkok and a respected senior diplomat, tried to play down remaining differences between the two countries, saying they relate mainly to questions of insufficient coordination on bilateral issues such as fisheries, trade and investment. Mr Le Mai said these problems would be gradually resolved once bureaucrats and officials from both sides become more attuned with agreements reached between their leaders and have more time to thrash out details of various cooperation ventures.

But senior Thai diplomats familiar with Vietnamese affairs are more cautious in assessing the latest thaw in bilateral relations. They pointed to the fact that at the most recent 7th Party Congress, Hanoi still emphasised a special relationship with the two other Indochinese states, namely Laos and Cambodia. When questioned by Thai diplomats on the significance of this emphasis, Vietnamese officials reportedly responded that Vietnam's special relationship with Laos and Cambodia would not have any negative impact on (Vietnam's efforts to improve relations with) other third countries.

The spectre of a socialist Indochinese federation dominated by Vietnam which had haunted Thai security planners for decades may be much less awesome now given market-oriented economic reforms adopted by both Vietnam and Laos plus the introduction of a multi-party system in Cambodia following last week's major political changes in Phnom Penh.

But while agreeing with the general consensus here that the sort of military threat posed by Vietnam over the past decade has now dissipated, some Thai Foreign Minsitry officials and security planners nonetheless pointed to what they perceive as a potential threat in other forms such as political ideology and economic competition (with Thailand). In any case, these officials believed it will take another 2-3 years before mutual confidence can be fully restored.

The Thais' concern on security matters is highlighted by Bangkok's reluctance to grant permission for a Vietnamese consulate in northeast Thailand where a large population of Vietnamese refugees from the Dien Bien Phu period now resides, in exchange for a Thai consulate in Ho Chi Minh City. The Vietnamese have now been offered alternative sites in northern and southern Thailand with the message that they can always ask to transfer the location of their consulate once bilateral relations return to normal.

The lingering suspicion in certain official Thai quarters over Vietnam's long-term design in this region on the one side—and Vietnamese suspicion of alleged Thai support for anti-Hanoi Vietnamese resistance movements in the past on the other—were probably among the issues in Mr Kiet's mind when he spoke of remaining differences between the two countries that have to be ironed out.

Mr Kiet's visit here should at least bolster the spirit of bilateral cooperation to patch up whatever differences that might still remain. Perhaps more importantly, it should also set into motion a new momentum for closer economic ties.

The Vietnamese premier made no secret of Hanoi's desire to adopt some of the more positive aspects of Thailand's economic success for its own economic development. He said Vietnam has paid a great deal of attention to the Thai model; all Vietnamese delegations visiting Thailand were instructed [illegible] closely study the Thai experience so that some of the Thai aspects could be applied to the conditions in Vietnam. The Thai leadership, meanwhile, expects the Vietnamese economy to be gradually integrated into the Southeast Asian economic mainstream as its economic reforms gather more momentum in the years to come.

But against the relative failure by Thai businessmen to score any major business successes in Vietnam, it clearly will require concrete efforts and a firm conviction on both sides before more substantive economic linkages can develop. In the immediate aftermath of former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan's wellknown policy initiative to turn Indochina from a battle field to a market place, there was a big rush by Thai businessmen into Vietnam but most returned empty-handed.

Part of the causes behind this initial failure was attributed to the unscrupulous nature of Thai businessmen, many of whom were reportedly preoccupied with making quick profits rather than looking at longer-term investments that could transfer capital and technology to the Vietnamese. The absence of any institutional framework to facilitate business deals and a largely inefficient Vietnamese bureaucracy were also blamed. As a result, the 18 Thai projects with a combined investment capital of US$36.8 million approved by the Vietnamese as of June this year put Thailand on the lower end of the list of foreign investors. (Taiwan was on top of the list for the same period with US$439 million investment capital, followed by Australia, France and Hong Kong.)

The picture on the trading side is no better. Although a large assortment of Thai consumer goods are found on the streets of Ho Chi Minh City and, to a lesser extent, in Hanoi, much of them are smuggled contraband. Official Vietnamese statistics show a relatively small two-way trade volume of US$17.5 million in 1989. This figure could well have expanded substantially over the last two years but is probably still minuscule compared to the projected US$1 billion Vietnamese-Japanese trade this year.

The pattern of bilateral economic ties can take a turn for the better, albeit gradually, as a result of Mr Kiet's visit here. The Vietnamese premier will meet leading Thai businessmen and industrialists today to woo more trade and investment. Among other things, he is also scheduled to sign a bilateral agreement on the promotion and protection of investments, a similar accord to that inked between Vietnam and Indonesia plus other Asian and European countries. While the pact will not accord Thai investors any privileges more than those Vietnam offers investors from other countries, it is seen as an important psychological boost.

The two sides are also expected to sign a memorandum of understanding in which they will set out the broad framework for cooperation in energy and petroleum matters. Following on a Thai proposal for a major project to pipe offshore Vietnamese gas across the Gulf of Thailand which was raised for discussion with the Vietnamese during Mr Asa's visit, Petro Vietnam and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand have been negotiating details of the project though a final conclusion has yet to be made. Senior Vietnamese officials indicated that a compromise solution is possible on the basis that part of the gas is supplied to Thailand while another portion is used to produce fertiliser for Vietnam's domestic use and possible export.

Institutional support from the two governments, sincere conviction on both sides to promote greater economic ties, plus more flexibility on the part of Thai businessmen to go for long-term and mutually-beneficial investment deals are among the crucial factors that will combine to determine the pace of bilateral economic cooperation from now on. A case can be argued that economic linkages will naturally develop alongside improved political ties given the fact that Thailand is Vietnam's closest non-socialist neighbour. But without the necessary ingredients, the linkages will only develop slowly and perhaps haphazardly.

Changes Related to GATT Talks Outcome Viewed

BK2510035991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Oct 91 p B12

[Text] Thailand is prepared to suffer painful policy adjustments—it is even willing to phase out government subsidies and remove protections for the farm sector—if the GATT talks succeed by December, but is quite ready to do otherwise if they fail, said senior farm and trade officials.

The trading of rice, dairy products, tapioca and sugar, currently heavily subsidized and protected, will have to be liberalized if the countries negotiating trade reforms under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agree on the reduction of massive farm export subsidies, internal support and market restrictions to the farm sector.

Over 100 countries are involved in the negotiating process.

However, if a negative scenario emerges, the Thai government might resort to tariff and non-tariff measures to protect its own markets, and subsidize more to enhance its competitiveness in the world market where farm subsidies would be significantly increased.

"An all-out subsidy war and fiercer price competition would erupt in that event. And we will have to prepare for that," said permanent secretary Yukti Sarikaphuti of the Agriculture Ministry, the senior most in the ministry.

Although Thailand has placed the highest priority on the successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of the GATT talks, the developing country has to prepare measures to safeguard its farmers from disastrous consequences should the talks collapse, he added.

"The government will have to consider new border measures to prevent an influx of heavily subsidized crops which may affect our own farmers... the government will also have to find appropriate measures, which—directly or indirectly—promote exports of Thai agricultural products," Yukti said.

The magnitude of subsidies which governments in industrial nations provide to their farmers is overwhelming.

The US subsidy amounts to 66 per cent of the Thai gross national product (GNP) while that of the EC is 132 per cent of the Thai GNP.

Japan's subsidy to the farm sector is 68 per cent of the Thai GNP.

In his speech to a large seminar on Thai Agriculture and World Trade at the Asia Hotel yesterday, Yukti spelt out a note of caution on the prospect of Thailand's farm trade if the talks did not succeed.

But he also made it clear that the Agriculture Ministry wanted free trade in farm goods and was prepared to cooperate in removing subsidies and protection, although the moves might mean political furor in the country during the transitional period.

Phuangrat Atsawaphisit, Commerce Ministry's key farm negotiator, speaking at the same function, was slightly more optimistic, but agreed that a series of adjustments would be needed to reform the Thai farm sector in either scenario.

If the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks is concluded successfully by December, the Thai government will be required to start introducing radical changes in its policies on rice, dairy products, and tapioca, and non-tariff measures related to health and sanitation among others, she said.

She added that the government support to rice, which is closely tied to political interests, would not be difficult to do away with.

Phuangrat said a minimal government subsidy to rice combined with high efficiency in local production would make it less cumbersome for the government, exporters and farmers to bear the consequences.

The prevailing ban on import of rice did not contribute to inflated domestic rice prices, the case with several other countries which protect their domestic rice markets including the United States and Japan, she said.

A series of government export and internal support measures, including packing credit facilities of the Bank of Thailand, low-interest farm loans of the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, and target price setting would have to be modified or phased out, she added.

Of 17 farm products being studied by a team of university lecturers under the commission of the Commerce Ministry, the producer subsidy equivalence (PSE), a unit of government subsidy level to each sector, was generally low.

However, the subsidies to these products are considered low when compared with other countries such as the US and the European Community whose subsidies to dairy products stand at 48.2 and 68.8 per cent, respectively.

In regard to the dairy sector, the government will be required to remove its local content requirement on imports, a provision which forces importers to buy a certain amount of raw milk locally to be permitted to import a certain quantity.

Moreover, its stringent safety standard on the level of radioactive contamination, which exceeds international norms, might have to be eased to allow imports, or the government will have to provide scientific evidence that the higher the level of radioactive contamination, the more dangerous the dairy products to human health.

Concerning tapioca, which currently dominates the EC market partly because of high grain prices there, a medium to long term preparation should be mapped out, she warned.

In the event that the EC agreed to reduce its support to farmers, leading to reduced prices, tapioca might not be as price-competitive as it is today.

However, the medium term trade was to a certain extent secure because of the four-year bilateral agreement the EC signed with Thailand last November which set the annual import quota of tapioca products from Thailand at 5.25 million tonnes.

If the GATT talks succeed by December, some specific adjustments will be required in the domestic farm sector. These are:

—A long-standing import ban on rice, which Thailand has maintained despite its status as one of the world's largest rice exporters, must go.
—Non-tariff barriers such as import quotas, local buying requirements and import bans will be transformed into tariffs.
—Import tariff rates of farm products have to be bound in the GATT; therefore, tariff adjustments cannot be made at will.
—Government export promotion measures, including packing credit facilities, low interest loans, cheap factors of production and market intervention schemes, have to be phased out.
—Protected industries such as dairy products, palm oil and sugar will have to be opened up. Measures currently used to restrict access to the market or crippling sales of imports in the country will be removed.
—Health and sanitary measures have to be made transparent, consistent with international standards, and applied to both locally-manufactured and imported products. Tougher regulations may be relaxed if no acceptable scientific proofs can be provided.
—Some assistance measures such as irrigation water (as for regional development), funds for crop adjustment, relief measures for natural disasters and crop insurance may be allowed if these do not contribute to increased production and export.

Anan Said 'Confident' of Completing Term

BK2510103791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Oct 91 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday that he was confident he and his Cabinet would stay on until their term ends next year. "There is no reason to worry about us. We are all grown-ups and can take care of ourselves," he said.

Anan denied that he had ever been affected by previous rumours about his conflict with certain members of the National Peacekeeping Council (NPKC).

"I have been confident ever since I accepted the post eight months ago that I would serve out my term," he said.

Appearing relaxed, Anan said there was no need for NPKC leaders to offer him encouragement during their meeting yesterday. "It's not necessary for me to be given encouragement every day. I am not as poor as that," he said.

Informed sources had earlier told THE NATION that the NPKC's most powerful figure, Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, resolutely supported Anan and would do everything possible to keep him in office until the end of his term.

General Charan Kunlawanit Discusses Security

BK2410061991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A5

[Interview with General Charan Kunlawanit, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC], by NATION correspondents Somphong Kittinaradon and Thana Phuphat; date and place not given]

[Text] Hatching a new concept for the national security of Thailand and defining the role of the National Security Council [NSC] is no easy task in the post-cold war period where the communist ghost has virtually disappeared.

The new NSC secretary general Gen Charan Kunlawanit may not have a ready-made answer for that but he acknowledges that the NSC is adjusting itself to the new international and domestic trends of peace and economic competition.

"The major trend is for nations to struggle to better the living standards of their people," said Charan in a recent interview with THE NATION.

During the cold war where the overriding concern was the fight between democracy and communism, tension and confrontation characterized the era with governments ignoring the quality of living of their people. Even the United States was no exception, he said.

To Charan, the US military offensive in the Gulf War spelled the political demise of the other superpower.

"Look at how sophisticated the US war machine was compared to the arsenal of the other side (which was supplied by the Soviet Union). The other side seemed as though it was still riding on camels," he said, tongue-in-cheek.

The end of the cold war left the United States as the "single superpower", he said.

"But the question is whether the United States can do anything at will as the unchallenged superpower? I don't think so. Whatever action the United States takes has to be justified by principles and international moral values. There must be legitimacy," he said.

What then are the major factors in the New World Order?

"Every country, be it the United States, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or Thailand, will play in the new ballgame in which each will struggle to improve its people's standard of living. And this is the major area where security interests of different nations can clash," he said.

He said that the fall of the communist regimes from within prompted nations to realize the basic fact of life that ignoring peoples' economic life was the primary cause of national instability.

Promotion of peace is also another outstanding trend the world over. The United States is promoting a peace settlement in the Middle East, Cambodia is turning to a new chapter after 13 years of war.

The danger of war is thus receding. Even so, Charan said the need for nations to continue building up a reasonable level of self-defence remains because of "mutual suspicions and mistrusts."

"Even Japan has pushed for a constitutional amendment to allow defence spendings to exceed the limit of one per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP)," he said.

Yet the build up of self-defence arsenals, he said, would be limited by each country's priority of promoting national economic development, he said.

He said that the Thai armed forces weaponry was mostly outdated, some being about two decades old.

"Certainly we won't think of arming our forces to fight a superpower. And that's why the Thai armed forces have already started purchasing weapons at a discount from sources other than the United States. Let me put it this way, we don't need a Cadillac to clash with a Toyota," he said.

Charan said that the huge defence budget was misleading because a substantial portion was spent on developmental and non-defence works.

"I am not defending the military because I am a soldier. But take a look at the Phra Mongkut Hospital and the War Veterans Hospital which were established with military appropriations. Let me ask you this, how many per cent of the patients there are soldiers? The majority are ordinary people," he said.

He said his office would coordinate with all concerned in the military establishment and compile the divergent views on defence requirements before presenting options to the prime minister and the government.

"I don't think anybody wants a too large portion of the budget spent on defence alone. The priority is to improve the standard of living of the Thai people and hence the bulk of the budget would be allocated for economic development," he said.

Many border roads too have been built by the military and development of border villages is also funded by the military, he said.

Charan, who was transferred from the Supreme Commander to take over the top security planning post effective Oct 1, suggested that the NSC under him would be open-minded, and humble.

Asked about his character and style of management, Charan responded this way: "Now this you have to let me know. Am I more arrogant than ever? Am I more sensitive to criticism?"

"I don't see why I have to look down upon anybody. Wherever I go, I am known and seen as Charan. I don't have to say I am Charan and what I am and I don't need anybody to weigh me," he said. The new NSC chief said that he would listen more to others' views and ponder deeply on them.

"We must be open-minded. It's the wrong and unrealistic style to say we want this or that," he said.

The NSC, he said, also had to work more closely with the private sector and the people. "The bureaucracy cannot stand alone. It has to blend in with the private sector and the people," he said.

He said the NSC might be seen by some as a very powerful organization with ample security responsibilities but on the other hand, it can also be seen as just another branch of the government.

"We would serve as coordinator between the government and all agencies, in the public and the private sector, as well as the people to collate their different views and make recommendations," he said.

He said the scope of the NSC would cover the work of all agencies including those in the fields of defence, finance and economies.

"There are already government units and agencies taking care of these matters and we won't interfere with their work if nothing goes wrong on the security side," he said.

At the age of 55, Charan did not feel that his transfer from the Supreme Command to the NSC had brought an abrupt change to his career.

"I am supposed to serve the public and I can do anything assigned to me. The transfer was just a matter of procedure and to me it's business as usual," he said.

Charan's career has never been limited to military affairs.

Upon graduation from Chulachomklao Military Academy as an artillery officer, Charan was based in Nakhon Ratchasima with the rank of sub lieutenant.

While serving there, he was given a special assignment to act as liaison officer dealing with military officers from New Zealand and Australia who came here within the framework of the now defunct Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and anti-communist security pact with the United States at its core.

"I don't know why I was given the special task and I was then very junior. I did not think much. I just obeyed the order." he said.

When he became a major, he was seconded from the army to work for former prime minister Phot Sarasin, who was then assitant to ex-premier Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon.

In his special assignment as liaison officer, Charan picked up quite a bit about finance, economic and industrial affairs from Phot who was working as director of economic, finance and industrial affairs.

"It was very tough then but I absorbed quite a lot," he said.

Later Charan was seconded to the NSC, serving as military representative to the security planning agency from 1974 to 1977. He started the job as lieutenant colonel and ended it as colonel.

Back at the Supreme Command, Charan was again seconded to Government House to work as secretary of then deputy prime minister Gen Soem Na Nakhon from 1979 to 1983 when Gen Prem Tinsulanon was prime minister.

After the political post, he returned to the Royal Thai Army only to be seconded to the Foreign Ministry later to serve former foreign minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila as his chief-of-staff. It was during his service there from 1984 to 1989 that he enriched his knowledge on Cambodian affairs and Thailand's foreign policy directions.

That has been a strange path for a career soldier. But Charan sees it in a different light.

Charan said it was the same being a soldier or a civil servant.

"I don't see any difference between being a soldier or a civil servant. I am still happy insofar as I have the strength to work. I can work in any capacity," he said.

The only change, he said, is that while undertaking special assignments in the past, he worked in two offices every day. But now he might not be able to go to the Supreme Command as frequently as before.

Possible Military Push for Early Polls Viewed

BK2410061591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Oct 91 p A1, A2

[by Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] A former air force officer's rise to the helm of the Chat Thai Party, the sudden move to transfer a military-appointed panel's power to confiscate politicians' alleged unusual wealth to the court, and the rapid progress in the scrutiny of the draft constitution are seen by many politicians as strong indications that the next general election may be held earlier than originally thought.

In fact, some say the poll could come as soon as January. Given the rapid progress made in scrutinizing the draft constitution, it is likely the charter will be promulgated in November and an election called in 40 days, this theory goes.

"If I were the military leaders, I would push for an early election when the situation was in my favour. The situation is fluid and might change if one dilly-dallies," commented one political source.

Earlier military leaders said the election should be held in February or March, with April being the latest possible date.

But recent political developments point to a rush towards the poll.

Following the establishment of the pro-military Samakkhi Tham Party, ACM Sombun Rahong, managing director of the Airports Authority of Thailand who is seen as having ties to Air Force Commander in Chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin has taken over as leader of the Chat Thai Party.

Hot on the heels of this leadership change, the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] submitted a proposal calling for the interim government to initiate legislation that would enable politicians ruled guilty by the Assets Investigation Committee to petition the court.

This sequence of events triggered speculation that the move to adjust the military-appointed panel's powers was linked to Sombun's ascendancy to the Chat Thai top post with the consent of ex-premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and such key party figures as advisory chairman Pol Gen Praman Adireksan and secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha.

But NPKC chairman Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong and his deputy, Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, have dismissed any such linkage.

Political analysts, however, view the two events as signs that the military leaders were making earnest preparations for the next election.

The Samakkhi Tham Party was formed recently with military links and has announced its support for Gen Suchinda as the country's next prime minister. With

Sombun at the helm of Chat Thai, the military seems to be positioned to form a political alliance around the Samakkhi Tham-Chat Thai axis. Sombun is close to ACM Kaset Rotchananin, who has publicly stated that Suchinda was the most suitable person to take over as prime minister after the poll.

Premier Anan Panyarachun also indicated that an election could be forthcoming after commenting on legislation introduced to incorporate the court into the special judiciary system created by the NPKC in the aftermath of the Feb 23 coup.

The Assets Investigation Committee was created under abnormal circumstances and the NPKC's order on its establishment should be reviewed because the situation was returning to normal, he said.

The flurry of political activity this week included a decision by the National Assembly-formed committee scrutinizing the draft constitution to drop Section Six concerning the establishment of the nine-member Constitution Committee.

The section is one of the draft constitution's highlights because the Constitution Committee was designed by Deputy Prime Minister Michai Ruchuphan's drafting committee as a "neutral mechanism" to select senators and investigate complaints of vote-buying and other election irregularities. The deletion of this section could pave the way for more direct ways of nominating and appointing senators.

ACM Kaset has already said the prime minister should be empowered to appoint senators, provided there was a clause in the transitional section which would authorize the NPKC to name the first Senate after the polls. Another possibility under consideration is transformation of the present National Assembly into the Senate.

In the meantime, Gen Suchinda and Gen Sunthon declared publicly last Saturday they would support Prime Minister Anan until the latter serves out his term.

"Premier Anan will definitely finish his term, no matter what people say. How can Gen Suchinda let down a man whom he approached and asked to take over as prime minister?" said a source close to Suchinda.

The source said the most immediate threat to the interim government's political stability is the current row over decisions by the Judicial Commission on the appointment of the new Supreme Court president and other high-ranking judges.

Prime Minister Anan, acting on the recommendation of Deputy Premier Michai Ruchuphan, recently assigned the Juridical Council the task of interpreting whether the decisions by the Judicial Commission were correct or not.

But the Judicial Commission, backed by Justice Minister Praphat Uaichai, insisted that regardless of the rulings by the Juridical Council, the commission would stick to its Oct 3 decisions.

The Judicial Commission regards itself as the supreme judicial body which cannot be overruled by the Juridical Council, the executive branch's tool for use in legal matters.

"I guess the prime minister will finally have to present a list of appointees to His Majesty the King if the Judicial Commission drags its heels," the source said, referring to the judges' swinging their support towards Praphat's side.

Whether the prime minister takes advantage of this option or not will be known very soon. But if he rejects the decision by the Judicial Commission and digs in his heels, the row between the executive and the judicial branches could snowball into a political crisis for his government.

Vietnam

Sources: Full Normalization of PRC Ties 5 Nov

BK2910115091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 29 (AFP)—Vietnam's top leaders will visit Beijing on November 5 to seal the full normalization of relations between the two communist neighbors, Vietnamese sources said here Tuesday.

Communist Party Secretary General Do Muoi will head a delegation of some 20 government and party officials, including Premier Vo Van Kiet and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, the sources said.

The two sides will issue a joint communique announcing the normalization of their relations, frozen since Chinese troops raided northern Vietnam in retaliation for Vietnam's December 1978 invasion of Cambodia. But at Chinese insistence, the communique will emphasize state-to-state normalization and downplay ties between the countries' respective communist parties, the sources said.

Vietnam and China have said officially only that the visit would take place before the end of the year.

The Vietnamese sources said Hanoi had been obliged to make what it considers major concessions in order to obtain normalization with China, which it hopes can partly fill the economic and ideological void left by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

They pointed to Cambodia, where concessions by the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government helped clear the way for a peace treaty with the the Chinese and Western-backed resistance signed October 23.

China has also agreed to sign an economic cooperation accord with Vietnam during Muoi's visit, which is to last four or five days, but in return Hanoi will have to recognize the massive debt it incurred for military and economic aid provided by China during the Vietnam war, the sources said.

The sources could not specify the amount of the debt, but they said Vietnam agreed only to repay it "at an appropriate time." China, meanwhile, will pay an undetermined sum in damages for its February 1979 invasion of six northern Vietnamese provinces, they said.

Vietnam has been scrambling to improve its relations with both communist and non-communist countries, particularly in Asia, ever since aid and concessionary trade from the former East Bloc evaporated last year.

Kiet is currently on a tour of Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, seen here as an effort to counterbalance the impending normalization with China. But China, with its massive size, proximity and historical ties to Vietnam, has been the primary target of Vietnam's efforts to escape the international isolation that followed the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, analysts here said.

Muoi's visit was agreed to in September during Cam's trip to Beijing—the first official visit there by a Vietnamese foreign minister in more than 13 years.

General Le Duc Anh, the number two in the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo, began the normalization process in August when he made a secret visit to China.

Since September, the two countries have stepped up contacts and discussions on the re-establishment of economic, trade, cultural and telecomunications links.

Major issues that remain unresolved, however, include competing claims of sovereignty over the Spratly or Paracel islands and the status of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam.

Vo Van Kiet Continues Tour of ASEAN Nations

Arrives in Thailand 27 Oct

BK2810104691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet arrived in Bangkok on Sunday [27 October] for an official visit to Thailand at the invitation of Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. Chairman Vo Van Kiet was warmly welcomed at the prime minister's palace and was received by Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun.

Talks were held at the prime minister's palace on Monday [28 October] between Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. Both sides exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual concern and on the strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun warmly welcomed Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party and expressed his hope that the Thai visit by Chairman Vo Van Kiet will be successful, thus contributing to strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples. Talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Discusses Regional, International Issues

BK2810140191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Our government delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet arrived in the capital city of Bangkok, Thailand, at 2130 yesterday, 27 October, starting an official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Anan Panyarachun.

This is the second visit to Thailand by a high-level delegation of our government since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in May 1978. The first visit to the Kingdom of Thailand was made by our government delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong in September 1978.

The official welcoming ceremony was solemnly organized this morning, 28 October, at the prime minister's palace. After a military band played the national anthems of the two countries, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Chairman Vo Van Kiet reviewed the honor guards comprising units representing the three armed services—Navy, Army, and Air Force—of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were, on the Thai side, Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin; Suchinda Khraprayun, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Thailand; Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin; Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Kasemsi; Defense Minister Praphat Kritsanachan; Interior Minister Nunphakdi; the Thai ambassador to Vietnam; and many other high-ranking officials.

Following the welcoming ceremony, Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun received and had a cordial talk with Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet and our government delegation.

At 0900 sharp this morning, 28 October, at the prime minister's palace, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet held talks with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. Also attending the talks were, on the Vietnamese side, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defense; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vu Khoan; and Nguyen Dang Khoa, Vietnamese charge d'affairs in Thailand.

On the Thai side were Suchinda Khraprayun, commander-in-chief of the Thai Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin; and a number of government officials.

In the meantime, other members of the Vietnamese Government delegation met with their Thai counterparts.

At 1030 on the same day, the two groups participated in a joint meeting. The sides exchanged views on regional and international issues of common concern and strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun warmly welcomed the visit to Thailand by Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet and our government delegation. He expressed the hope that Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit will be successful, thus contributing to strengthening and broadening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Commentary Examines Visit, Ties

BK2910113991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet is on a tour of three Southeast Asian countries. After visiting Indonesia, he arrived in Bangkok on Sunday, starting his official visit to Thailand. On this event, our radio has this to say:

Thailand is a neighbor of Vietnam in Southeast Asia. The relations between the two countries have undergone ups and downs. Ten years ago when Vietnam and Thailand established diplomatic relations, Mr. Pham Van Dong, the then prime minister of Vietnam, headed a government delegation to pay an official visit to Thailand. After more than 10 years, the second government delegation of Vietnam, headed by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, is now on an official visit to that country.

In the present situation when Vietnam is carrying out its foreign policy of independence and diversifying its international relations—especially, Vietnam wishes to be a friend of all nations—the current visit to Thailand by Mr. Vo Van Kiet is of important significance. Thailand itself is also aware of the importance of this visit.

Upon setting foot in Bangkok, the capital of dynamic development in the region, the Vietnamese head of government was given a red- carpet state welcome. Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and other high-ranking Thai officials received and held talks with Premier Vo Van Kiet. Mr. Anan welcomed Premier Vo Van Kiet on his visit which, he said, was a new development in the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The wish of the head of the Thai Government is also that of the Vietnamese people and surely this wish will be materialized because the desire of the people of the two countries for cooperation and national development remains unchanged.

The relations between the two countries have undergone ups and downs. In recent times the ties between the two countries have been strengthened remarkably. Two-way trade value has been increasing from 350 million baht to 2,000 million baht in the past two years. More than 100 Thai companies have come to Vietnam to seek possibilities for doing business with Vietnam. In mid-October this year, the Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand met in Bangkok. At this meeting, both Vietnam and Thailand decided measures to be taken to expand trade, economic, technical, and tourism relations in the new stage. Worthy of note is that last month the Thai foreign minister paid an official visit to Vietnam and signed with Vietnam an agreement on economic development. Those are conditions contributing to the success of the Thailand visit by Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet.

Prior to his tour of three Southeast Asian countries, Premier Vo Van Kiet met with the Thai ambassador in Hanoi. At this meeting, he expressed the conviction that with good will and efforts made by both sides, his visit will be crowned with practical success, contributing to taking bilateral cooperation to a new qualitative level.

With this conviction, Vietnam holds that Premier Vo Van Kiet's Thailand visit will usher in a new era in the Vietnam-Thailand relations—that of cooperation, friendship, and close and good-neighborliness.

Government Returns 312 Thai Fishermen 24 Oct

BK2610075291 Hanoi VNA in English 0632 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26—On Oct. 24 the Vietnamese Government returned to Thailand 312 Thai fishermen caught in the territorial waters of the coastal province of Kien Giang in 1990 and early 1991. The Thai side also returned 159 Vietnamese caught by Thailand in June, July, and August 1991.

Vice Chairman of Kien Giang People's Committee Bui Van Tam on behalf of the Vietnamese Government and Vice Minister of Agriculture Ajva Tauralanda on behalf of the Thai side signed to the lists of the released persons. Also present on the occasion was Mr. Sunthon Niyomyath, charge d'affaires of Thailand in Vietnam.

Joint-Thai Economic Commission Meets in Bangkok

BK2010154891 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 20—The joint Vietnam-Thailand commission for economic cooperation held its first meeting in Bangkok on October 17-18, 1991.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan and the Thai delegation by Deputy Foreign Minister Wichan Watanakun.

The two sides exchanged ideas on concrete measures to expand trade, economic, scientific, technical and tourist relations in the new stage.

The two sides agreed to amend the 1978 agreement on trade, economic and technological cooperation in conformity with the new situation, to take practical measures to implement the 1978 navigation agreement, and to prepare the agreement on investment promotion and protection so that it will be signed during Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet's visit to Thailand. They detailedly discussed the cooperation in agriculture, food industry, natural gas exploitation and fishing. The two sides also exchanged opinions on principles to solve problems concerning the overlapping areas in the Gulf of Thailand as well as on measures to curb the encroachment upon each other's territorial waters by fishermen of the two countries. A memorandum was signed.

Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin cordially received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan and his party. Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung also participated in those activities.

Premier's Visit to Indonesia 'Turning Point'

BK2810115191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Radio commentary]

[Text] The first leg of a tour to three ASEAN countries by Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet has been crowned with success. During his four-day stay in Indonesia, the Vietnamese Government leader held important talks with the leadership of Indonesia. Our radio contributes the following comment:

Chairman Vo Van Kiet ended his four-day visit to Indonesia on Sunday which marks an important turning point in bilateral relations. One year after Indonesian President Suharto's official visit to Vietnam, now leaders of the two countries sat together again in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill to discuss the strengthening of bilateral relations.

President Suharto once again reaffirmed Indonesia's determination and desire to promote cooperation with Vietnam. He said: Indonesia is ready to share its experiences with Vietnam in national construction and development and to help Vietnam develop agriculture, industry, oil and gas. The statement has been realized.

On this occasion, Vietnam and Indonesia signed three important agreements on investment, air transport, and shipping links. Both sides agreed to continue concentration for an agreement on avoiding double taxation to be signed as soon as possible.

The Vietnam-Indonesia ties have improved in recent years. According to BBC radio last weekend, Indonesia is one of ASEAN nations that has close ties with Vietnam despite great changes in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Even during the atrocious resistance for national salvation in Vietnam, Indonesia gave timely support and assistance.

The Vietnamese people are always moved when recalling General Murdani's statement that to Indonesia, Vietnam is a friend rather than a threat. It is this reality that provides the ground for the visit by the Vietnamese leader to Indonesia to be a success. The outcome of the visit helps promote bilateral friendship and cooperation.

The itinerary of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's tour of Southeast Asia includes Thailand, a neighboring country of Vietnam in the ASEAN. With its message to befriend with every nation, Vietnam hopes to continue receiving support and cooperation from Thailand as it had in many fields over the past years. It is also hoped that the visit to Thailand by the Vietnamese leader will also be a success, thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

Radio Lauds Paris Peace Accord on Cambodia

BK2910072491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Station editor Tieu Lien's article: "Perception of the Paris Agreement"]

[Text] The signing of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia has made millions of Cambodians rejoice. It was an international conference in which 19 countries participated in the presence of the UN general secretary, manifesting the complex and diverse nature of the issue that involved the multifaceted interests of many countries, nations, as well as the people of the world.

Nowadays, with the momentum of social development on a global scale, peace and stability are conditions that each country and region has to develop. The Paris agreement is the inevitable result of the Cambodian people's aspirations to live in peace in order to build an independent, free, democratic, neutral and progressive Cambodia.

To reach this agreement, many countries in the region and the world along with the various Cambodian factions, especially the State of Cambodia and Prince Sihanouk, the two cochairmen and the UN general secretary, exerted much effort and perseverance. We also cannot help but mention Vietnam's good will.

Due to historical conditions, Vietnam has spent 12 years together with the Cambodian people in the struggle to extricate them from genocide and to rebuild a new life for Cambodia. Many Vietnamese combatants and cadres have laid down their lives on Cambodian territory. Many others have also sacrificed their youth in Cambodia to achieve a life of peace and development for the Cambodian people.

Now, a good opportunity has presented itself. How can we help but rejoice? Prince Sihanouk once said: I only wish to return to Cambodia and die there. No Cambodians ignore the high cost they had to pay for the past war against cruelty, which could be said to be the most barbarous in human history. No Cambodians have been spared the mourning for one or more of their relatives or friends. They can not quickly forget it. Nor can they nurture hatred forever so that the Cambodian nation will live continually in an internecine war. Finally, the Cambodian people have to sit down together.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong once said: Although this agreement is not a hundred percent good, it will end the war, bring about national conciliation, and create conditions for national construction. Twelve years are enough for the Cambodian people to perceive the value of a stable life, though still rife with countless difficulties. The Cambodian people know what to do to preserve stability, peace and development; they will do it at the decisive juncture of the free and fair elections to be organized and handled by the United Nations in 1993. They know as well as anyone whom to select to represent the common interests of their nation.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen said: I cannot wear another's hat on my head. I must get a hat for myself to wear first. We cannot carve our feet to fit the pair of shoes. We must order a pair of shoes that fit our feet. No model can be applied to Cambodia if it does not respond to the Cambodian people's demands.

We once helped our friends on the battlefield and in national reconstruction. Now, we respect and support the accords of the Supereme National Council on the issues concerning Cambodia's sovereignty because we also once sustained losses and sacrifices and longed for a peaceful life.

Cambodia's stability also helps improve the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. This is a new opportunity for common stability to be brought about. The Paris agreement clearly stipulates that signatories must respect the sovereignty of Cambodia and other countries. It does not permit anyone to take advantage of a clause therein to violate the UN Charter, Cambodia's sovereignty or the security and sovereignty of neighboring countries.

Together with the peoples of Cambodia and other countries in the region and the world, we resolve to implement and defend the agreement in order to coexist in peace for development.

French Bank Calls for Circumventing Embargo

BK2010103591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] On the morning of 19 October before leaving Hanoi, the French Credit Lyonnais Bank delegation led by its President Jean-Yves Haberer held a news briefing attended by central government and Hanoi City representatives of various news agencies, the press, and television.

At the news briefing the Credit Lyonnais president said that no sooner had the Vietnamese Government agreed to let foreign banks open their branches in Vietnam, than was the news quickly spread and particularly noted throughout the world. It manifested Vietnam's determination to vigorously shift to a market economy.

That Credit Lyonnais proposed to open a branch in Vietnam indicated its strong belief in the vigorous development of Vietnam's economy in the years ahead and its desire to contribute its share to Vietnam's renovation process.

Asked by Vietnamese journalists about the impact of the U.S. embargo, the Credit Lyonnais president predicted that the embargo would still greatly hamper foreign investment in Vietnam. The international financial circles recently tried hard to urge the United States to change its stand. At the same time, they tried to isolate the hostile U.S. attitute toward Vietnam. He further disclosed that with the approval of the Vietnamese Government, the Credit Lyonnais Bank through its branch in Hong Kong has called for the establishment of a group to attract investments for Vietnam, disregarding the U.S. embargo, and this group has already started operating with initial capital of $75 million.

Lawyers Association Condemns U.S. Cuban Policy

BK2510161191 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25—The Vietnam Lawyers Association has issued a statement demanding that the United States ends its economic blockade against Cuba and withdraws its troops from Guantanamo.

The statement said that the US hostile policy vis-a-vis Cuba is a violation of the fundamental principles of international law and practice. 'The US actions against Cuba are also inconsistent with the new world economic order to be set up as has been demanded by many countries as well as with the prevailing trend of detente in the world,' the statement said.

South Korea Signs Sports Cooperation Agreement

BK2910025791 Hanoi VNA in English 0605 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2—South Korean Sports Minister Pak Chol-on ended a three-day trip to Vietnam on Thursday [24 October] during which he signed an agrement with Vietnam on sports cooperation.

Mr. Pak Chol-on was received by Deputy Premier Nguyen Khanh, and met with the president of Vietnam's National Olympic committee, Mr. Ta Quang Chien, and Deputy Minister of Culture, Information and Sports, Mr. Vu Khac Lien, on Wednesday.

Japan To Give SRV, Cambodia Development Aid

BK2010045691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to grant official development aid to Vietnam and Cambodia as of 1992. A complete aid program will be decided after consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and after a fact-finding mission of Japanese specialists to these two countries.

According to Japan's economic review, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, right now it can be said that the aid would be estimated at some dozen billion yen.

Japanese Silk Production Venture Established

BK1910084491 Hanoi VNA in English 0636 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 19—The State Committee for Cooperation and Investment has licenced a Vietnamese-Japanese joint venture in silk production in Bao Loc, a sericultural centre in the central highlands province of Lam Dong.

The joint venture, the first of its kind in Vietnam, is formed by the Vietnam Union of Sericulture Enterprises and the Japanese company Ki Nushow Co. Ltd, with a capital of more than U.S. dollar two million in which Vietnam contributes almost U.S.$970,000 and 12 tons of silk fibre as primary material. It includes a complete cycle of silk production from mulberry growing to silkworm raising, silk spinning and weaving with a capacity of 650,000 metres of silk per year. The licence is valid for 20 years.

Earlier, last September a similar joint venture named Vikoseri with a total investment of U.S.$2.5 million had been formed between the People's Republic of Korea and the Vietnam Union of Sericulture Enterprises in the Red River delta province of Hai Hung with a capacity of 300 tons of silk yarn a year.

Joint Transportation Venture With Japan Begins

BK1910151491 Hanoi VNA in English 1420 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 19—A joint venture in repair, production, of parts of transport facilities between the export-import, production, and supply of transport equipments Vietranimex and the Mase Round Co. Ltd of Japan has been put into the operation.

The joint venture, named Maxvitra, has an investment capital of U.S.$3 million and a prescribed capital of U.S.$2 million shared by both Vietnamese and Japanese partners. In the initial period, the Japanese side will contribute 120 lorries to the joint venture, which will be valid for 15 years.

Indonesian Company Invests in Coal Production

BK2410161391 Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 24—The Vietnam State Committee for Cooperation and Investment on October 22 issued permit to a U.S.$27 million business cooperation contract between the Indonesian company P.T. Vietmindo Energitama and Uong Bi coal company of Vietnam for the exploration and exploitation of anthracite in the province of Quang Ninh, north of Hanoi. The licence is valid for 30 years.

According to president director Mr. Djukardi Odang and Vice President Marketing Director Mr. Juan Gondokusumo, the first annual production will be 500,000 tonnes of anthracite for export and will be gradually increased in the following years.

This is the first largest foreign investment project in mining in northern Vietnam after oil and gas. The product will be sold to foreign markets namely Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Europe.

Vo Van Kiet Sends Sympathy Message to India

BK2310154491 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 22—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet today sent a message of sympathy to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao over the heavy losses in lives and property caused by the recent earthquake in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Britain Announces Relief Aid for Mekong Flooding

BK2310152591 Hanoi VNA in English 1418 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 23—The British Embassy in Hanoi has announced that the British Government has agreed to make U.S.$34,000 available to assist the victims of the Mekong floods in Vietnam. The funding will be made through World Vision of Britain.

In addition, British companies in Vietnam have rallied to assist the victims of the disaster. The donors are Enterprise Oil (U.S.$25,000), British Petroleum and Shell. The Total British contribution to relief operations in the Mekong Delta area of Vietnam now amounts to something approaching U.S.$80,000.

This contribution is additional to the U.S.$35,000 being made available by the British Government through CARE Vietnam to the victims of the recent floods in Son La Province.

Quang Ninh Province Promotes Chinese Trade Ties

BK1710091991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] Quang Ninh Province used to make Sino-Vietnamese cross-border goods exchanges in small quantities and at small values with the participation of only three local trading corporations. To date, as many as 26 economic units have established cross-border trade relations.

By the end of 1990, some 70 economic units—most of them were the trade partners of China's province of Guangxi—have established trade ties with Quang Ninh. In the recent past, more economic units of China's provinces of Guangdong, Hainan, and Yunnan have established trade relations with the province.

Quang Ninh has established a border-trade committee attached to the provincial trade office with a representative at the border district of Hai Ninh to oversee export-import goods exchange as well as the prices of staples. This will serve to promote economic cooperation with its neighboring Chinese provinces.

Vo Van Kiet Meets New Papua New Guinea Envoy

BK2310153191 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23—Mr. Anthony Haro Farapo, the first ambassador of Papua New Guinea to Vietnam, yesterday called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

Ambassador Farapo expressed his joy and honour to be the first ambassador of Papua New Guinea to Vietnam since the two countries have established dipmomatic relations on November 3, 1989.

For his part Chairman Vo Van Kiet said Vietnam will do its utmost to strengthen its friendship and cooperative relations with Papua New Guinea and other countries in the region in the interest of the people in each country and of peace and development in the region and the world.

Vo Van Kiet Receives New Benin Ambassador

BK2310154091 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 23—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here yesterday the new Benin ambassador to Vietnam, Mr. August Comlan Alavo.

The ambassador highly appreciated Vietnam's South-South cooperation, and wished exchanges of visits would be broadened to study possibilities of cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Chairman Vo Van Kiet affirmed that Vietnam would try its best to strengthen its solidarity and cooperation with Benin.

New Envoys Present Credentials to Vice President

BK2210154191 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 22—Newly-accredited ambassadors Auguste Comlan Alavo [name as received] of Benin and Anthony Haro Farapo of Papua New Guinea today presented their credentials to Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Present at the presentation ceremonies were First Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and deputy head of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council Nguyen Dinh Loc.

Article Exposes Schemes of Exiled Vietnamese

BK1810062791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Article by Bui Quang in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The Exiled Reactionary Vietnamese Who Are the Shock Troopers of the Anti-Vietnam Peaceful Evolution Scheme"]

[Text] With the sucess of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Seventh Congress, the hostile forces have failed in their schemes and efforts to press our party into renouncing its leading role and accepting political pluralism and a multiparty opposition system. But with the East European situation continually under far-reaching crises, especially following the 19 August event in the Soviet Union, these hostile forces now think with delight that a new opportunity has come for them to eliminate socialism in Vietnam.

The imperialists are intensively carrying out their political and ideological sabotage against our country by trying to create a strong international pressure from the outside, using the exiled reactionaries as shock troopers to seek alliance with those in-country opposition elements to step up their peaceful evolution activities in the advance toward creating disturbances and riots to overthrow the socialist regime in Vietnam.

The enemy is rekindling the issues of national democracy and human rights and directing its criticisms against the CPV and our people's armed forces.

Externally, the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries have shifted their general propaganda direction against the Vietnamese socialist regime toward calling for national unity among people at home and abroad. Along with changing the old platforms of various exiled reactionary organizations, they are striving to reshape the face of those old political cards such as Nguyen Van Thieu, Nguyen Cao Ky, Tran Van Lam, Vu Quoc Thuc, and Nguyen Van Chuc in order to rally overseas Vietnamese. They have also set up many new organizations under the signboard of democracy and freedom to ally various exiled reactionary forces such as "The Vietnam Council for a Free Vietnam" of Le Phuoc Sang, "The Institute to Promote Democracy for Vietnam" of Doan Van Toai, "The Association for a New, Free Vietnam" and "The Vietnamese Revolutionary Inter-Party" in Canada with Hoang Van Cung as their president, "The Vietnam Self-Determination Roundtable" of Phan Tan Hung, "The Anticommunist Free Vietnamese Alliance" in France, "The Free Vietnam Alliance' in the United States, and the like.

In fact, they are separate reactionary groups which, gathered under an anticommunist signboard, have been nourished and directed by the United States and other international hostile reactionaries to work against the socialist regime in Vietnam.

In the past, all the activities of these exiled reactionary organizations have been aimed at inciting rebellion in the country with the target being directed at our internal ranks, especially our intellectuals, writers, artists, ethnic compatriots, and the people's armed forces.

To carry out their imperialists-backed propaganda activities against the country, the exiled reactionaries have unceasingly invested in developing their mass media-based propaganda system. Now they have around 600 Vietnamese-language newspapers and magazines, 52 publishing houses, 20 Vietnamese-language radio programs, and dozens of video and music cassette tapes. In the state of California, U.S.A., alone, there have been as many as 90 newspapers and magazines with anticommunist contents. Regrettably, a number of newspapers published by Vietnamese resisdents in France and Canada, whose contents were previously regarded as good, now carry many articles chimming in with the anticommunist allegations.

Taking advantage of the divergences in opinion among a number of overseas patriotic Vietnamese, the exiled reactionaries have propagated and drawn those extremist members away from various patriotic Vietnamese associations so, together with the refugee forces, they can set up alliances and can issue fiery anticommunist manifestos and declarations. In the past, they have repeatedly launched many campaigns to massively bring home many reactionary documents, books, magazines, and psychological letters with incidiary contents, especially during periods of major anniversary celebrations.

Radio Free Asia has increased its incidiary radio broadcasts directed at Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

Proceeding from a realization that a main force capable of upsetting the domestic political situation should come from the inside, the exiled reactionaries have intensively sought ways to establish contact with people in our internal ranks with special attention given to our overseas cadres, students, and workers working under various labor cooperation programs in East Europe and the Soviet Union. They have striven to propagate, draw, and gather these people to prepare for a long-range plan which they call: Bring the armed forces home through open and legal means.

A great majority of our overseas students and our workers under various labor cooperation programs have appeared to be firm and persistent in their determination to study and work hard to contribute to national construction and to assist their families at a time when the national economy is still fraught with difficulties. But regrettably, a number of people—affected by the comprehensive political crisis in a number of countries and persuaded, bought off, and convinced by those who inheritantly bear grudge against the revolution—have become deviate and ungrateful as they are working against their nation and the regime.

A number of foreigners of Vietnamese origin have, on their return to Vietnam for surveying the market to sign economic contracts, for sight-seeing, or for visiting their relatives, carried with them large amounts of documents (?for sale) that originated with the exiled reactionaries and other hostile forces. They have also sought to meet those people with alleged opposing views to obtain documents from the latter in order to bring them out of the country for reprinting and disseminating for propanda purposes. Thus, proceeding from returning home with the goodwill to make contributions to national reconstruction, they have been exploited by the enemy and have turned themselves into the carriers of the flame back home. Intentially or otherwise, they have let themselves fall into the enemy's trap of betraying their people.

The peaceful evolution is the present and long-term scheme of the imperialists and other hostile forces against the socialist regime in Vietnam. However, they are wrong in this effort. The renovation undertaking initiated by the CPV is to bring about encouraging results which have contributed to further consolidating the confidence of the laboring masses and of party cadres and members in the party leadership and in the future of socialism in our country.

Faced with a high sense of vigilance and the determination to protect the revolutionary gains of our entire party, people, and armed forces, all devilish attempts under the counterrevolutionary peaceful evolution campaign of the hostile forces and of the exiled reactionaries will certainly be doomed into failure.

Defense Minister on Building National Defense

Emphasizes Renovation Process

BK2310073391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Oct 91

[First of two installments of article in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by General Doan Khue, Politburo member and defense minister: "Develop Patriotic Traditions and Love of Socialism; All the People To Attentively Build and Consolidate a Firm and Strong National Defense"]

[Text] We are living in a period when the world is undergoing many complex changes both in terms of struggle and detente. The struggle has taken, and is taking, place in many regions and many areas, and for different causes. Yet, in general this is a struggle between the forces of peace, national independence and social progress and the imperialist and reactionary forces that oppose the stability and independence of nations. The latter plot to impose a new world order, grossly intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, and trample on the freedom of nations.

To carry out this plot, imperialist and reactionary forces are intensively implementing the maneuver of peaceful evolution. At the same time, they are using military threats and aggression whenever conditions so permit. Proceeding from the current complex international situation, they have raised the need for many countries—especially small ones—to protect the inviolability of national sovereignty and the right to select a social regime for themselves as an important and pressing task.

As the seventh party congress clearly indicated, faced with the enemy plots and maneuvers and the crisis of socialism, our country should remain vigilant, bringing into play our patriotism, and love of socialism as well as our sense of independence and self-reliance, and carrying on the renovation process in order to advance the country. At the same time, along with performing the tasks of socioeconomic construction and development, all our party members, people and troops should strenuously build and consolidate a strong and firm all-people national defense to cope with all situations, firmly maintaining political security, social order and safety, and creating a stable environment that will serve as a basis on which to bring the renovation process to success and firmly defend the beloved Vietnam Fatherland.

With a view to successfully implementing the objectives set by the seventh party congress for the national defense task, we should satisfactorily perform the following duties, which are of prime importance.

First, intensify mass education and motivation in order to promote patriotic traditions and love of socialism, and create a vigorous revolutionary movement among the people of all strata.

Our people's patriotism has always been a tradition. Yet, to develop this tradition into strength is not a task that can be done at any time. Throughout our national history, there have been many junctures when, faced with the threat of enemy aggression, the then dynasties could stir up patriotism and the indomitableness of the entire nation in order to create an invincible strength that enabled us to defeat the most agressive enemy troops and firmly safeguard the country's independence. Particularly, since the party took over the leadership—guided by the concept of President Ho Chi Minh that sees the revolution as an undertaking of the masses—the mass education and motivation has been constantly emphasized in order to stir up and foster patriotism and national pride among the people. As a result, we have been able to produce colossal strength, sufficient to defeat all enemies and bring the revolution to success.

The revolution in our country is now facing new difficulties and ordeals. More than ever before, we should educate the people and stir up patriotic traditions and love of socialism among them so as to create a vigorous, revolutionary mass movement that will overcome all difficulties and ordeals; to contribute to building the country and national defense potential; and to firmly protect the country and the revolutionary gains.

The most important issue of mass education and motivation at present is to be able to settle the questions about which the people are still worrying. We must guide all the people in having correct knowledge that will enable them to act in a correct and unified manner. In particular, those who have not lived through the period when the country was still in the gloomy days of slavery, have had no experience; they have not been tested through the revolutionary struggle and can be easily affected by psychological warfare blows and the peaceful evolution maneuvers of the enemy. We should therefore stir up among the people—especially youths—patriotism, love of socialism and the stalwart revolutionary traditions of our people so that they can firmly believe in the victory of the revolution. Primarily, we should assert that the socialist path chosen by our Uncle Ho and people is the only correct path that can extricate our nation from imperialist domination and liberate the laboring people from a life of slavery. It is the path that can build a society of plenty, freedom, happiness, justice, prosperity, and national strength, free from oppression and exploitation.

These are objectives toward which progressive mankind is advancing. As a result, the advance to socialism is not only our people's aspiration but it is also the developmental law of human society. No sooner had capitalism come into being and developed than socialist economists already discovered contradictions in the very heart of the capitalist society and saw its injustice and limitations. For this very reason, they concluded the need for a society to replace capitalism, that is, the socialist society.

Even though socialism is now in a serious crisis, it does not mean at all that socialism is wrong. It was only the process of building socialism in some specific countries that went wrong. That socialism has survived in the past half century or so demonstrates its superiority; and its gains are of profound epochal significance. In particular, in our country socialism has deeply impregnated the sentiments of our people and has brought into play its superiority and strength in the past 46 years following the August Revolution.

Although we have still made some errors and shown shortcomings in the course of socialist construction resulting in adverse socioeconomic consequences, we firmly believe that the path chosen by us is correct and in keeping with the developmental law and trend of the era. At the same time, we believe in the capability of our people, who can stand firm by themselves and continue to develop and advance in their own direction. Such an idea is not only our people's aspiration and the earnest desire of socialism but is also sufficiently underscored by practical premises.

Living through the past 40 years or more of revolution, our party and people have acquired many experiences. Everytime we faced new ordeals, our party always proved to be the vanguard unit that led our people; developed the patriotic traditions to a high degree; united all our party members, troops and people; rallied all forces; and stirred up all the latent potential of the nation to create an integrated strength capable of winning a victory.

These experiences and traditions will serve as the moral and material bases to ensure that we can overcome the present difficulties and ordeals. Moreover, our people's hands now are not empty as they were in the first days of the revolution. We have already a considerable number of material and technical bases plus a potential in terms of wisdom, natural resources, land, and labor. These are the real material strengths of socialism and the conditions that can ensure the translation of socialist objectives into realities.

The corrrect foreign policy of our party and state, the currently expanding and developing relations with other countries based on cooperation for mutual benefits, and the more notable achievements in our renovation process over the past four years in our country have further consolidated the belief that we can overcome the present ordeals.

The facts in the past four years or more, especially the past two years when international subsidies have been cut down and become insignificant, have demonstrated that we were able to seek ways to meet social demands. Our people and our socialist state have not collapsed, as expected by many of our enemies, who have tried hard to threaten us. We have successfully settled the problem of food, gradually checked inflation, created a dynamic market, and begun to bring into play the strengths of various economic sectors. What is most significant is that, after four years or more of renovation, we have determined suitable lines and steps to advance our country with the very abilities and wisdom of our people.

The results achieved over more than four years of renovation are merely the beginning and, altough very important, are not yet steady. Our people are still facing many big difficulties and ordeals, while the enemies are concentrating on devising many plots and schemes to sabotage us in many fields. In order to continually develop the results of renovation, our people should remain vigilant in order to foil the enemy strategy of peaceful evolution, aimed at eliminating socialism in our country. We should make all the people aware more clearly of the contents and specific maneuvers of various forms of enemy attack. They are maneuvers based on the employment of economic organizations and measures as tools to exert economic and political pressure, and are based on the use of decadent cultural publications to gradually deprave our youths, cadres and party members. Moreover, they have capitalized on the mistakes and shortcomings of our party so as to smear socialism, reject revolutionary gains, and lessen, then neutralize, the party's role of leadership. They have sought ways to organize and encourage reactionary forces to conduct internal subversion. They are also standing by to intervene militarily whenever conditions so permit.

A familiar maneuver that they have successfully applied to some countries is to take advantage of renovation in order to incite the masses to demand unrestricted democracy so that they can exert their pressure easily, thereby weakening various law enforcement agencies and forces of the state and causing disturbances in society.

In particular, in the present international situation, the enemies are trying to play up the defeats of socialism in order to threaten our people. They think that Vietnam has no more fulcrum on which to pivot and that its collapse is inevitable. More than anyone else, our party and people have seen the enemies' intentions and, at the same time, have clearly realized their own strengths. We are well aware of the difficulties and complexities, and also of the many basically favorable conditions, which represent the inherent potential of our people.

In our international relations, we have never been isolated, as expected by the enemies. We are expanding our international relations and are creating all possible favorable conditions for our friends to come in. We should clearly raise the level of our political ability to tell friends from foes.

Persisting in socialism, we resolve to correct past mistakes and shortcomings. It is of prime importance that the party renovates and reorganizes itself in order to purify its organization. It must resolutely get rid of opportunists and degenerate, deviant cadres and party members who are corrupt and oppress the people. Only by so doing, can it raise the level of its ability, leadership role, and prestige among the people.

The lesson of party leadership in the promotion of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, unity, and solidarity among the people of all strata is a decisive factor for the Vietnamese revolution and should be thoroughly understood and strictly brought to bear during the current stage.

We expect that all people, sectors and localities should be adequately aware of this issue and translate their knowledge into concrete action in order to fend for themselves and not rely on others and, at the same time, to adequately fulfil their obligations to the central government so that the government can discharge its duties toward the entire country.

The process of educating and motivating the masses must go along with the organization of the masses so as to create a vigorous revolutionary movement among the people of all strata. This is a difficult task, but mass and social organizations must strive to seek ways to renovate the contents and forms of the task in order that their activities can bring about practical results.

Recently, in many localities there have been movements to build houses for war invalids, to take care of the dependents of war invalids and fallen heroes, to motivate youths to join the army, to build combat villages and hamlets, and to participate in national defense and security tasks in localities. We should draw on experiences to foster and make these movements even more vigorous and effective. Movements must attract the people of all strata, especially youths, on a voluntary basis.

Once a mass movement can be launched, it will not only create great impetus for the revolution but the movement itself will reverse its action so as to encourage the masses and generate confidence for the masses. In human history no force can eradicate a nation when that nation knows how to unite and share the common ideal of building a progressive society.

Stresses Local Administration

BK2510110191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Final of two installments of article in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by General Doan Khue, Politburo member and defense minister: "Develop Patriotic Traditions and Love of Socialism; All the People To Attentively Build and Consolidate a Firm and Strong National Defense"]

[Text] Education and motivation alone does not enable us to launch and foster a mass movement and turn it into specific revolutionary acts. There must be leadership, organization of implementation and a unified command. Next are the mechanisms and policies. Three years ago, we adopted a mechanism for military operations in localities. The party led the way with the administration organizing the implementation, and the local military agencies advising and unifying the command for the local armies. The implementation of military duties and organization of defense drills and defensive areas have shown the mechanism to be correct. Party leadership is emphasized over defense and security tasks with the responsibilities of local administration and military agencies at all levels being clearly determined. However, new issues on what leadership measures require continual addition and improvement have emerged. First, we must review and supplement the leadership measures of various party committees over military tasks to intensify and promote the effectiveness and role of party leadership.

With regard to basic party organizations, we must specify the leadership measures for each task, such as the building of local armed forces to include the militia and self-defense forces, and reserve mobilization troops; recruitment; the building of combat villages and hamlets; educating people on national defense, and the implementation of army rear service policies.

In making the leadership measures to suit the realities in primary units and localities, the party must stay close to the masses. Party members must also be exemplary to serve as the nucleus in propaganda and mass motivation tasks. This is to seal the flesh and blood relationship between the party and people.

The local administration's national defense duty is one of the two strategic tasks that cannot be neglected, especially in the current situation when the enemies are intensively plotting and maneuvering for peaceful evolution, rebellion and subversion.

In our socioeconomic duties, we should always combine the economy closely with national defense tasks, and national defense with security tasks. We should unburden national defense for those in localities while ensuring local security and making adequate moral and material preparations to cope with war. Primarily, we must ensure political security, public order and safety, and political stability in localities. In this connection, the administration at all levels must outline the specific activities and measures.

In implementation, we must combine motivation and persuasion with citizens' duties as prescribed by the law. Conditions should be created for people to debate and decide on any task to ensure openness, democracy and justice. Local military agencies must improve the function of party committee advisors and the administration on military tasks. Based on the socioeconomic peculiarities and each locality's situation, we should formulate plans for building the armed forces, mobilizing manpower and material assets of various economic sectors to build up the national defense potential. This is for times of peace and war. Every locality must establish combat plans for different situations. These must ensure security and order with the combat needs of defending villages and hamlets.

In building and consolidating national defense, we should thoroughly understand the views on all-people national defense, people's warfare, national independence and self-reliance. Attention must be paid to motivating and persuading the people to volunteer for national defense and contribute in manpower and material assets. However, volunteering will not suffice with the current situation and mechanism of socioeconomic management. Along with motivation, education, and persuasion, there should be policies and systems to clarify the duties, responsibilities and benefits of all citizens.

Policies must ensure the mobilization of economic potential for national defense. Regulations and policies should be publicized. This is to mobilize scientists in developing the country's defense industry. Social justice can only be guaranteed with correct policies. With this meritorious individuals can be proud of their contributions and have a livelihood that commensurate with it. In addition, they serve as a basis for educating and motivating the masses. They make mass movements last, and link the people's interests to our party and state. As a result, people will be more attached to the regime and be more determined to defend it.

Over the past half century of revolution, our party has become attached to the people like their own flesh and blood. It has led the people to place their steel-like confidence in the party leadership. The seventh party congress recently summarized the major lessons acquired throughout the revolutionary course of our party and people. They concern the party leadership, the revolutionary role, and impetus of our people. The value of these lessons remain intact, and they are being applied to the current renovation. In asserting its historical responsibility and mission, our party is renovating and reorganizing to raise its leadership to remain close to the masses and build the all-people solidarity bloc. This is the invincible strength upon which our people can successfully build socialism and defend our beloved socialist Vietnam.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 25 Oct

BK2510091391 Hanoi VNA in English 0634 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25—Newspapers here today frontpage reports on the signing in Paris on October 23 of Cambodian peace agreements to end the 13-year old conflict in that country.

In this connection, the papers carry in full the declaration of the Vietnamese Government, affirming Vietnam's sustained efforts to work for an early overall fair, reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian question as well as its readiness, together with all other state signatories and the United Nations, to fully discharge its responsibility in the implementation of the agreements to ensure a durable and lasting peace in Cambodia as well as respect for Cambodia's neutrality and non-alignment and for the sovereignty of its neighbouring countries.

In a relevant editorial, NHAN DAN says that the signing of the peace agreements on Cambodia is the outcome of the sustained efforts of all countries and parties concerned in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, of the two co-chairmen of the P.I.C.C [Paris International Conference on Cambodia], the United Nations secretary general and the P.I.C.C member countries, including the perm-five.

Also frontpaged is an illustrated report on the arrival in Jakarta Thursday of Premier Vo Van Kiet and his party for a four-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam met with U.S Secretary of State James Baker in Paris on October 23, the papers report, adding that both sides agreed to begin formal talks in New York within next month on issues and modalities involved in normalization of diplomatic relations.

In an interview with two Vietnamese correspondents in Phnom Penh Thursday, Chea Sim, president of the party of the Cambodian people and chairman of the Cambodian National Assembly, called on all parties concerned to scrupulously implement the peace agreements on Cambodia.

Other prominent foreign news reports are about world public opinions on the signing of the peace agreements on Cambodia.

VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 26 Oct

BK2610080291 Hanoi VNA in English 0642 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 26—Pride of place in the press here today is given an illustrated report on the talks held in Jakarta Thursday between visiting Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and Indonesia President Suharto. On the previous day, in a dinner in honour of Chairman Vo Van Kiet, the Indonesian president said his country and Vietnam shared similar viewpoints on various fundamental issues and there were many fields of cooperation the two countries could develop together.

The papers report that during the Paris Conference on Cambodia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam was received by Javier Peres de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia.

The papers publish a message of congratulations from Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong to President Kurt Waldheim on Austria's national holiday today.

The papers report on the 8th session of the Vietnamese-French International Commission for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, on an agreement signed here Thursday on the Vietnam- Sweden cooperation in the law and judiciary field, and on the operation in Ho Chi Minh City of a Vietnamese-Japanese tailoring joint venture.

Australia

Cambodian Prime Minister Begins Five-Day Visit

Urges Expatriates To Help Country

BK2710093291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Sydney, Oct 27 (AFP)—Cambodians abroad can prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge if they come home to help rebuild the country, Prime Minister Hun Sen said here on Sunday.

Speaking at the start of a five-day visit to Australia, Hun Sen said that if they took control, "it will be more serious than in the 70s," when a Khmer Rouge regime slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Cambodians.

Hun Sen flew into Sydney on Saturday night from Paris, where he and leaders of three rival factions including the Khmer Rouge signed an agreement on Wednesday to end nearly two decades of civil war.

Interviewed on Australian television, he accused the Khmer Rouge of already violating the peace accord and said: "We have to expect them to violate it more as they try to gain control."

Speaking through an interpreter, he went on: "To stop the Khmer Rouge returning, Cambodians abroad should combine forces to help rebuild the country, either financially or by returning themselves."

During his visit, Hun Sen is due to meet members of the Cambodian immigrant communities in Sydney and Melbourne, and Australian businessmen interested in investing in Cambodia. He is due to travel on Monday to Canberra to meet Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who also signed the Paris agreement, based in part on proposals which he put forward.

Last Tuesday, the Australian Government announced that it was donating one million U.S. dollars to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to help repatriate Cambodians living in camps on the Thai border. Official aid to Cambodia was resumed in July, when Evans appointed Australia's ambassador in Bangkok, Richard Butler, to act also as ambassador to the Supreme National Council which will run Cambodia until elections are held for a new government.

Australia has already allocated 9.6 million dollars (7.6 million U.S.) to Cambodia through multilateral aid agencies, and has agreed to contribute to the cost of a huge United Nations peacekeeping effort. The Australian Council for Overseas Aid has urged the government to earmark 40 million dollars (32 million U.S.) to help Cambodia rebuild and resettle its people.

Meets Evans, Discusses Peace Plan

BK2810094891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The prime minister in the Phnom Penh Government, Hun Sen, says the Khmer Rouge will be at the end of its political life if the group violates the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia. Mr. Hun Sen, who is visiting Australia as a member of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, says the Cambodian peace agreement signed in Paris last week meant the Khmer Rouge have to leave the jungles and operate as a legitimate political party. He was speaking after talks in Canberra with Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin recording] [Dobell] Mr. Hun Sen paid tribute to Australia and Senator Evans as the architect of the Paris peace agreement. The Cambodian leader said that in four years of negotiations, the Australian framework was the best formula he had seen. And Mr. Hun Sen said he endorsed the idea of the U.S. congressman, Stephen Solarz, that the Australian foreign minister should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Hun Sen dismissed the idea that the United Nations peacekeeping force going into Cambodia will be entering a quagmire. He said the Khmer Rouge would cause problems, but they could not be allowed to prevail over the Paris agreement.

[Unidentified interpreter, translating Hun Sen remarks] But I believe that the Khmer Rouge cannot prevail over these agreements, because every leader has to implement the agreement. If the Khmer Rouge are found to violate the rule, I think their political life will be over. And if all of us agree to implement the agreement, then the Khmer Rouge will be forced to do so, but if we do not then that would encourage the Khmer Rouge to not abide by the agreement.

[Dobell] [That was] Mr. Hun Sen speaking through an interpreter. Senator Evans says the Khmer Rouge might be tempted to try to improve its position in coming months. But the foreign minister said he was convinced that the peace agreement had the elements to be durable.

[Evans] The Khmer Rouge have been denied their Thai sanctuaries by the settlement. The Khmer Rouge have been denied their access to supplies of arms and materiel by China. The Khmer Rouge do have to demobilize a significant proportion of their military. They do have to surrender a significant proportion of their arms. They will be subject to supervision and monitoring by a very substantial UN presence. Even if they were not to enter at all into the spirit of this agreement they have just signed, the truth of the matter is that in that environment of denial of sanctuary, denial of arms supply, and a very, very widespread presence of a monitoring external force, they will, I believe, find it almost impossible to pervert or disrupt the settlement in any significant way.

That is not to understate the fact that there will be some problems, but I do not think there will be mortal problems. I think the most acute dangers that our troops and others will experience will be from simply the tropical environment, the lack of infrastructure, problems of health that [words indistinct], and of course, the problems from so many landmines, [words indistinct] a very serious issue for anyone travelling around the countryside. We do not believe, I do not think any other country that signed the settlement last week seriously believes that a significant outbreak or resumption of civil warfare—guerrilla warfare—would itself be any kind of a fundamental problem in the period ahead. [end recording]

Rally Protests Fairfax Group Sale to Foreigners

BK2710110091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Sydney, Oct 27 (AFP)—Former prime ministers Gough Whitlam and Malcolm Fraser urged the Australian Government and the opposition Sunday to unite against the sale of the Fairfax newspaper group to foreign bidders.

Once bitter enemies, the two addressed a 1,000-strong rally here against a bid by the Tourang consortium, led by Australian media magnate Kerry Packer and Canadian Conrad Black.

"If the Fairfax empire goes ... to Tourang, then 90 percent of Australia's print media will be under foreign control," Fraser said.

Already, he said, 65 percent is foreign-controlled since Rupert Murdoch, chairman and chief executive of News Corp, is a citizen of the United States.

Fairfax, which went into receivership last year, includes three of the most influential dailies in the country: the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Melbourne's THE AGE, and the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Speaking on television last week, Packer—Australia's richest man— denied that his wealth gave him power or political influence and emphasised that he would acquire only 15 percent of Fairfax if the Tourang bid succeeded.

Calling on Labor Prime Minister Bob Hawke and conservative opposition leader John Hewson to "put Australia first," Fraser said: "If there are deals, if there have been deals, they must tear up those deals."

Whitlam said the government had a unique opportunity to "break the pattern of concentration and monopolisation."

Labor prime minister from 1972 until November 1975, Whitlam was removed from office by the then governor-general, John Kerr, during the most serious constitutional crisis in modern Australian history.

The conservative Fraser went on to win the general election and held office until defeated in the 1982 election by Hawke.

Fiji

Prime Minister Calls for Closer Asian Ties

BK2910004891 Hong Kong AFP in English 2151 GMT 29 Oct 91

[Text] Suva, Oct 29 (AFP)—Fijian premier Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara said Tuesday that he wanted to forge stronger political and defence ties with Asia to avoid being bullied by the Pacific region's powers.

He said Asia should also be explored for stronger trade and economic links rather than relying on Australia and New Zealand, Fiji's traditional trading partners.

In an apparent reference to the United States, Australia and New Zealand, he said they have taken the region for granted and he was concerned about security in the South Pacific, a region of 13 independent countries, four American and three French territories.

Interviewed by the FIJI TIMES at the 31st meeting of the South Pacific Commission in Tonga, Ratu Mara said that perhaps the Association for South East Nations (ASEAN) could provide the smaller Pacific island countries with alternatives.

The Pacific islands "should look at an organisation such as ASEAN for wider support and protection. Asia also was the source of materials coming (into this region) from Australia, the U.S. and the United Kingdom, so it made sense to tap the source market," he said.

ASEAN groups Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei, Thailand and the Philippines.

Ratu Mara, Fiji's prime minister for all but a few months since independence in 1970, said he was concerned about security in the Pacific following the end of the Cold War.

The premier, who plans to step down from active politics after general elections next March, claimed Australia and New Zealand had failed to grasp the root causes of problems in Fiji after the racially motivated 1987 army coups.

"We may as well look elsewhere. When we were alone and condemned so strongly by Australia and New Zealand, the rest of the (15- nation Pacific) Forum stood by us but not New Zealand and Australia and I think they still don't understand.

"We have never tried to interfere with the practices of the Maoris in New Zealand or the Aborogines in Australia, yet they (Australia) thought we are doing this to the Indians or that to the Indians. I thought that was pure arrogance."

Fiji's large ethnic Indian community, who compose 46.4 per cent of the country's 740,000 population and control a huge portion of the economy, have been sidelined from political power in the new constitution.

It follows the army's overthrow of the last Indian-majority government in 1987, that prompted a change in the 1970 constitution.

Ratu Mara said despite his efforts to bring the two races together in Fiji, he has found difficulties.

"I have worked for 20 years to try and bring the two races together ... but the Indians blame me for being pro-Fijian and the Fijians blame me for being pro-Indian. It is a case of not being honoured in your own country."

Papua New Guinea

Melbourne on New Bougainville Peace Initiative

BK2810105391 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 28 Oct 91

[From the "International Report" Program]

[Text] Another compromise is creeping into the three-year old secessionist row on the Papua New Guinea [PNG] island of Bougainville. Last week, chiefs of Southern Bougainville agreed with the National Government to form an interim authority so that in the south the hard work of restoring services is at least about to begin. But as Port Moresby correspondent Stephanie Clark reports, the question still remains over when both sides will try to solve the fundamental issue of whether Bougainville will sever its ties with PNG.

[Begin Recording] [Clark] Three weeks ago, Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu warned his government would start talking to regional leaders if the BRA [Bougainville Revolutionary Army] would not cooperate. Last week, Provincial Affairs Minister Father John Momis did just that. The result, an agreement with seven Bougainville chiefs to set up a regional interim authority that will reestablish government control and begin a long haul getting life back to normal. The southerners were not running their own race by any means; 60 percent of the delegation was BRA. They are back on Bougainville now preparing for a briefing later this week with Francis Ona. Back in Port Moresby where he will report to cabinet, Father Momis made it clear the overall question of Bougainville's future was not addressed.

[Momis] The leaders unanimously agreed that the two issues which were covered under the Honiara Declaration must be kept separate; that is, the importance of provision of services, and the importance of the leaders of Bougainville and the National Government in negotiating a final solution to the Bougainville crisis. The leaders felt that both sides have been at fault in not adhering to the spirit of Honiara Declaration in that they—both the sides—used to react to minor incidents which resulted in the Honiara Declaration not fully implemented. By that I mean whenever there was a shootout in north Bougainville, the security forces would put a complete stop to the supply of goods and services, for example, to south Bougainville.

[Clark] Now, with Father Momis optimistic that the setting up of the new authority is only a matter of weeks away, he said there is a chance for ordinary people to get on with their lives. A key point of the deal is the absence of PNG's defense forces. Father Momis says Buin will not turn into another Buka.

[Momis] The security forces are not wanted in south Bougainville because of, you know, a lot of suspicion and fear that if the Security Forces were to be deployed, the same number of casualities might result as it happened in Buka.

[Clark] Elections to find out who would form the new authority would be run by yet to be created Electoral Office in South Bougainville. Father Momis hoped the authority itself would be up and running within a couple of months. A representative of the self-styled Bougainville interim government, (James Rutana), said the Bougainvilleans had nothing to hide, but said the idea of having a team of international observers present during the poll is worth considering. [Words indistinct] southern Bougainvilleans' offer of Buin as a venue for the next round of formal peace negotiations, he said that is out of the question unless an amnesty is granted to BRA leaders. He says holding them on Papua New Guinean land is not on unless the national government guarantees it will not try to arrest Ona and his lieutenant. And even holding them on board ship Papua New Guinean waters would only be marginally more acceptable. [end recording]